Third Series, Vol. LIX, No.19

Friday, August 19, 1966
Sravana 28, 1888 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LVIII, 1966/1888 (Saka)

[*August 8 to 22, 1966/Sravana 17 to 31, 1888 (Saka)*]

Fifteenth Session, 1966/1888 (Saka)

(*Vol.. LIX contains Nos. 21-30*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 19—Friday, August 19, 1966/Sravana 28, 1888 (Saka)

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 539, 540, 542, 543 and 546 to 552	5635—72
Short Notice Question No. 13.	5672—78
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 541, 544, 545, 553 to 568	5678—93
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2740 to 2813, 2815 to 2819, 2822 to 2825, 2827 to 2832 and 2834 to 2843	5693—5764
Re. Question of Breach of Privilege against the Leader of the House	5764—86
Papers Laid on the Table	5786—87
Message from Rajya Sabha	5788
Committee on Public Undertaking—	
Thirty-third Report	5787-88
Business of the House	5789—5803
Business Advisory Committee—	
Forty-Ninth Report	5803-04
Punjab Legislative (Delegation of Powers) Bill—*Introduced*	5804—14
Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill—*Introduced*	5814—17
Statement Re. Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	5817
Shri Manubhai Shah	5817
Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) 1966-67	5818—37
Shri Bade	5818—25
Shri Madhu Limaye	5825—33
Shri Tyagi	5833—37
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—	
Ninety-third Report	5837
Resolution Re. Recognition and Support to Handloom Fabrics by Foreign Governments—*adopted*	5838—43
Shri Manubhai Shah	5839—43

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

Columns

Resolution Re. Resignation of Council of Ministers prior to General Election—*Negatived* . . . . . 5843—5908

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy . . . . 5843—53, 5896—98
Shri Shree Narayan Das . . . . . 5853—56
Shi Hiren Mukerjee . . . . . 5856—61
Shri A. P. Sharma . . . . . 5861—63
Shri Ranga . . . . . 5863—67
Shri D. C. Sharma . . . . . 5867—70
Shri Nambiar . . . . . 5870—73
Shri R. S. Pandey . . . . . 5873—77
Shri Manoharan . . . . . 5878—82
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad . . . . . 5883—86
Shri U. M. Trivedi . . . . . 5886—89
Shri Nanda . . . . . 5889—95
Shri G.S. Pathak . . . . . 5903—07

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 19, 1966/*Sravana* 28, 1888 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

*539. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been appointed to review the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, its terms of reference;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted any interim report; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the terms of refrence:—

(i) to assess the progress made in khadi and village industries since the establishment of the All India Khadi & Village Industries Board in 1953 and to make recommendations to strengthen and expand the progress of khadi and village industries in the country; and

(ii) to suggest any structural or constitutional changes that may be needed in order to improve co-ordination between the Khadi and Village Industries Commission on the one hand and the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, Co-operative Societies and other Institutions on the other, having regard to the experience so far gained in the working of the programmes of the Khadi and Village Industries and in the context of the projected programme in the Fourth Plan period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what is the composition of the reviewing committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are in all 17 members headed by Shri Asoka Mehta, the Minister of Planning. Shri Dhebar, Chairman of the Khadi Commission is a member. The other members are Shri Tyagi....

Shri Tyagi: I never accepted it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am sorry; I wanted to say that he had withdrawn. Shri Khandubhai Desai, Shri Kamath, Shrimati Savitri Nigam and Shri M. P. Bhargava, Members of Parliament are members of this committee.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for the submission of the final report by the committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not so far. But I hope it will be submitted within 6 months.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पीछे पब्लिक एकाउण्टस कमेटी ने खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, उसमें यह भी संकेत था कि जब तक मन्त्रालय या सरकार इस बात से सन्तुष्ट न हो जाये कि इस पर ख़र्च किये गए पैसे का सदुपयोग हो रहा है, तब तक सरकार आगे के लिए हाथ खींच कर काम करे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कमेटी की इस सिफारिश को ध्यान में रखते हुए मन्त्रालय ने, अब तक वह जो उदारता से उसको पैसा दे रहा है, उसमें किसी प्रकार की कमी की है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वैसे तो इस काम के महत्व और व्यापकता को देखते हुए हम कमीशन को कोई ज्यादा पैसा नहीं दे रहे थे, लेकिन पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी ने उसके बारे में जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उनको कमीशन की निगाह में लाया गया है और वह उनका ख्याल रख कर काफ़ी अच्छी तरह से काम कर रहा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बड़ा स्पष्ट है। शायद आप उस को समझ गए होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहब यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या सरकार ने कमीशन को दिये जाने वाले पैसे में कोई कमी की है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नहीं।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : पिछले दिनों पत्रों में यह सूचना प्रकाशित हुई थी कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन में जो दूसरे पदार्थ बेचे जाते हैं, उन में से एक स्थान पर शहद में मिलावट पाई गई थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि यह सूचना सच है, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : केवल शहद में ही नहीं, और बहुत सी चीजों में भी एडलट्रेशन है। खादी कमीशन का उससे क्या सम्बन्ध है?

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं, जो कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के अधीन है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : शहद की हज़ारों दुकानें हैं। अगर किसी दुकान में शहद में कोई कचरा निकल आया, तो कमीशन क्या करेगा। *Interruptions.* I cannot undertake to say on behalf of the Commission that everywhere it is without adulteration. If there is adulteration, they will be prosecuted.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि खादी के प्राण और उस के प्रवर्तक, महात्मा गांधीजी, के बताए हुए नियमों के अनुसार खादी कमीशन के या जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, उसके कितने सदस्य खादी मे विश्वास करते हैं और क्या खादी कमीशन का काम गांधीजी के बताए हुए रास्ते पर चलता है या नहीं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मेरा ख्याल है कि इसमें जितने मेम्बरान हैं, वे सब आजन्म खादी के पहनने वालों में से हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने आजन्म खादी पहनने की बात नहीं पूछी है। मैंने यह पूछा है कि कितने सदस्य गांधीजी के बताए हुए सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार खादी पर विश्वास करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जज करना तो बड़ा मुश्किल है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं यह नाप-तौल कैसे कर सकता हूं?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अभी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चौथी

पंचवर्षीय योजना में खादी कमीशन के लिए जो धनराशि निर्धारित की जायेगी, वह किस आधार पर निर्धारित की जायेगी, जबकि रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। क्या रिपोर्ट आने के बाद इस बारे में निश्चय किया जायेगा या वह धनराशि अभी निर्धारित कर दी जायेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहले तो एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बिठाया गया था, जिसने, पिछले पन्द्रह सालों में खादी की जितनी तरक्की ई है, उस को निगाह मे रख कर चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में की जाने वाली व्यवस्था के बारे में में हिदायत की। उसके बाद चूंकि रिसोर्सिज़ कम थे, इस लिए वह रकम भी और काटी गई। अब जो दिया गया है, वह इतना कम है कि तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उसका जो प्रोग्राम है, उसको चलाने के लिए भी चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उसके पास पूरा पैसा नहीं है। जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, उसकी राय को इस बारे में ख्याल में रखा जायेगा।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know what considerations have weighed with the Government in the appointment of such a committee and whether it was appointed on the basis of some suggestions received by any person or authority or they have appointed it on their own motion?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Usually whenever the House has approved of any statutory Commission or Board, it has been customary for Government to review periodically the working of such autonomous bodies. We have appointed recently a committee for the Tariff Commission, a committee for the Forward Markets Commission, etc. In the same spirit, in the light of 10 years of working, it was thought advisable by Government that we should have a high-powered reviewing committee for the working of the Khadi Commission.

श्री त्यागी: क्या मैं यह दर्याफ्त कर सकता हूं कि जब से खादी एंड विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन बना है, उस वक्त से आज तक उस को कितना रुपया बतौर कर्ज के दिया गया, कितना रुपया ग्रांट के तौर पर दिया गया और उस को जो कर्जा दिया गया है, उस की रीपमेंट का उस ने कहां तक इन्तजाम किया है और वह कब से उस की अदायगी शुरू करेगा ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : और कितनी सबसिडी दी गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अगर इस बारे में कोई सैपरेट क्वेस्चन दिया जाये, तो मैं यह सूचना दे सकता हूं। लेकिन यह सब इन्फर्मेशन मैं सदन के सामने रख चुका हूं और एनुअल रिपोर्ट में भी यह आ जाती है। इस कमेटी के सामने ये सब बातें रखी जायेगी और उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने पेश की जायेगी।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन के डायरेक्टर के खिलाफ वहां के कर्मचारियों ने जो अभियोग लगाए थे क्या उन की एन्क्वायरी की गई थी; यदि हां, तो उस का क्या निष्कर्ष था।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में सैपेरेट क्वेशस्यन देंगे, तो मैं बता सकता हूं ?

श्री त्यागी : मैं एक सफाई चाहता हूं। रिपोर्ट में तो यह इन्फर्मेशन दर्ज होगी, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कर्ज की अदायगी के मुताल्लिक क्या पालिसी है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कर्ज की अदायगी बराबर मुद्दत के मुआफिक की जाती है और अगर उस में कोई एक्सटेंशन देने का सवाल आता है, तो पूरी जांच-पड़ताल के बाद एक्शन लिया जाता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग से महात्मा जी का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है और खादी कमीशन और खादी भंडारों को सरकार की ओर से बड़े पैमाने पर सहायता दी जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय

का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि दिल्ली स्थित खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भंडार में दियासलाई के जो बक्से बेचे जाते हैं, उन पर लिखा रहता है : 'पचास दियासलाई,' लेकिन जब उसको खोलते हैं, तो सिर्फ चौबीस या पच्चीस मिलती हैं ? मैं ने अध्यक्ष महोदय के सामने गारंटी के साथ इस का प्रदर्शन किया था । मैं ने उसे बक्से को खोला नहीं था । लेकिन मुझे इतना भरोसा था कि यह बात सही है । जिन भंडारों के साथ महात्मा जी का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है, अगर उन में भी यह स्थिति है, तो मंत्री महोदय जो खादी कमिशन के कार्य-संचालन के लिए संशोधन वगैरह कर रहे हैं, नया इंतजाम कर रहे हैं, क्या उसके साथ वह इस के बारे में भी कुछ कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने मुझे यह चिट्ठी लिखी है कि उन्होंने इस बारे में फौरन एक्शन लिया है और बाकी कार्यवाही के बारे में जल्दी ही हाउस को रिपोर्ट दी जायेगी । उन्होंने उसी वक्त एक्शन लिया । वह खुद गए और देखा कि जब दियासेलाई की डिबिया को खोला गया, तो उस में से बीस, पच्चीस ही दियासलाइयां निकलीं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं एक शब्द कह दूं . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शहद का भी ऐसा ही मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दियासलाई की डिबिया अगर यहां हो, तो खतरनाक है ।

New Victoria Mills, Kanpur

*540. **Shri †Bagri:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sonavane:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Quesion No. 4694 on the 29th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to go into the working of the New Victoria Mills, Kanpur has since been considered by Government and if so, the decisions taken in the matter; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be considered?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Investigation Committee have been considered and it has been decided in consultation with the State Government that the mill company be allowed to go into liquidation.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री जी मोटी मोटी सिफारिशें कुछ बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वही सिफारिश थी कि यह मिल जिस ढांचे में आज है उस में वह अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर सकता, इस लिये इस को लिक्विडेशन में लिया जाना चाहिए ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पोजीशन में हैं कि वह बता सकें कि वह जो बदइंतजामी चली, उस से कितने पैसे का गोलमाल और हर्जा हुआ है और अगर हुआ है तो उस के खिलाफ क्या कुछ कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह इस तहकीकात के अन्दर नहीं है । यह तहकीकात तो इंडस्ट्रीज ऐक्ट के मातहत की जाती है यह देखने के लिए कि पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में इस को चलाया जा सकता है या नहीं और जहां तक कम्पनीज ला का ताल्लुक है वह शेयरहोल्डर्स और डाइरेक्टर्स उस को देखते हैं । वही नतीजा भी निकाल सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जांच समिति का निष्कर्ष है कि इस मिल को चलाया न जाय, यह चल नहीं सकती । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मशीनरी पुरानी हो गई है,

इसलिए या इन्तजाम खराब है या और कोई कारण है और यह मिल अगर बन्द हो जाती है तो उस के फलस्वरूप कितने लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे ? उन को दूसरी रोजी या रोजगार देने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या करने वाले हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तीनों बातें हैं जो मेम्बर साहब ने फरमायी हैं । पहले तो इस का इन्तजाम खराब था । दूसरे इसकी मशीनरी खराब है और तीसरे इस पर कर्जा बहुत बढ़ गया है । इस सब को देखते हुए और किस तरह लेबर को भी काम मिल जाय इसलिए उस को लिक्विडेशन में ले जाने की तजवीज सोची गई है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वैकल्पिक रोजगार के बारे में नहीं बताया ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ले लेंगे आप या लिक्विडेशन में जायगा तो अपने आप हो जायगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ले लेंगे आप या क्या करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिक्विडेशन में जाने के बाद यह फैसला होगा कि सरकार ले या क्या करे । क्या सरकार का लेने का इरादा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : लिक्विडेशन में ऐसा होता है जैसे को पता है कि जो आदमी खरीदेगा वह एक स्कीम उस के सामने रखेंगे कि किस तरह से उस को चलाये ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या अब तक इस कम्पनी के पावना और अचल सम्पत्ति का कोई अन्दाजा लगाया जा सका है कि कितना पावना है और कितनी अचल सम्पत्ति है ?

है । लेकिन कितना वर्किंग कैपिटल और लिक्विड एसेट्स हैं उस का पता नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में सीमेंट के दाम

*542. **श्री हुकम + चन्द कछवाय** :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री लोलाचर कटकी :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री जसवन्त मेहता :
श्री राम हरख यादव :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 मई, 1966 के "वीर अर्जुन" में छपा यह समाचार सही है कि दिल्ली में सीमेंट के दाम 9.86 रुपये प्रति बोरी से बढ़ा कर 16 रुपये प्रति बोरी हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि व्यापारी लोग सीमेंट में मिलावट कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या गरीब लोगों के आवदनपत्रों पर विचार नहीं किया जाता और यदि वे चोर बाजार से सीमेंट खरीदने को तैयार हों, तो, उन्हें तुरन्त दे दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). A statment is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The retail selling price of cement in Delhi is Rs. 9.55 per bag excluding local and Inter-State Sales tax. No increase in this price has been authorised.

There has been no complaint of adulteration against any of the authorised stockists of the Selling Agents marketing cement

in Delhi. There have been some reports in the Press that certain unauthorised traders were found selling adulterated cement in Delhi and the Special Police Establishment is taking action against them.

Applications whether received from poor persons or rich ones are treated on par by the stockists. The requirements of the consumers who approach them are registered and cement is supplied to each in turn.

The Cement Allocation & Coordinating Organisation of the Cement Industry has appointed an Offier on Speialr Duty to assist the small consumers in Delhi State. This Officer will register for release demands for cement upto 200 bags and will also assist consumers whose requirements are upto 400 bags and who have not received any supplies for over two months. The Cement Allocation & Coordinating Organisation has also inserted advertisements in the Press requesting consumers to buy cement only from authorised stockists and not to pay more for cement.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the cement manufacturers are now demanding increased price for cement on account of devaluation of the rupee; if so, to what extent and what is the reaction of Government?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I am not aware of any such demand.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that we have miserably failed in the manufacture of cement during the Third Plan period, whih is only 1.6 million tons against the target of 5 million tons, and we have accepted a target of 25 million tons for the Fourth Plan which will remain as a dream? May I also know to what extent idle capacity in the factories is responsible for this low production?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Sir, it is admittedly true that the demand is much more than the production. I do not have the figures year-wise, but we hope to produce, as I have said earlier, 25 million tons by the end of the Fourth Plan period. That is why there has been difference of opinion, that decontrol of cement has been resorted to and higher price was given to cement manufacturers so that they can have an investible surplus. This will give them an investible surplus of over Rs. 4 crores a year, apart from tax and all that. We are trying our very best to see that this is done. But for a production of two million tons per year roughly what is needed is about Rs. 20 crores.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How far is the unutilised capacity responsible for the low production?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Utilisation roughly is about 90 per cent.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जो सीमेंट के एजेंट्स हैं वह सीमेंट को ब्लैक मार्केट में 16-17-18 रुपये तक में बेचते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आगरे की बात कर रहे हैं या दिल्ली की ?

श्री त्यागी : 17 रुपये मेरठ में है।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Sir, I have repeatedly stated in this House—hon. Members of Parliament also have told me—that there is blackmarketing by the dealers and we have brought it to the notice of the Delhi Administration also. Recently as I have said in my answer—of course it is not a case of blackmarketing—some firms have been raised by the Special Police Establishment to check adulteration also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In what wonderful world do our Ministers live, beause it does not correspond to the world in which I live and other people live, for the simple reason that blackmarketing in cement is going on all over India, the prices of cement

have gone up, the small consumer is suffering as a result of that and the educational institutions—I can name them—do not get the cement which they require for construction of their buildings? Will the hon. Minister tell us what kind of statement he places on the Table of the House which does not correspond to reality in any way?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I have already said about blackmarketing. So far as the other allegation is concerned, that we live in a different world, I may say that we live in the same world i.e. the Congress Party.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि किसानों की मुश्किल का आपके पास क्या हल है ? आज एक भी सिनेमा घर बगैर सीमेंट के नहीं रुका पड़ा है लेकिन सकड़ों ट्यूबवेल सीमेंट के बगैर रुके पड़े हैं और अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे इजाजत दें तो दस मिनट में मैं ब्लेक मार्केट करने वालों को पकड़वा दूं । उद्योग मंत्री जी से मैं कह रहा हूं कि ट्रैक्टर का पुर्जा जो 6 सौ रुपये का है मालिक उसके दाम 1800 रुपये मांग रहा है । 18 सौ रुपये दो तो अभी मिलता है, न दो तो साल भर तक मिलेगा नहीं । मुझे अध्यक्ष महोदय इजाजत दें और मंत्री जी चलें तो मैं अभी पकड़वा सकता हूं । तो इस का क्या हल है आप के पास ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी तरफ से माननीय सदस्य को कोई रुकावट नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : तो उन्हें मेरे साथ कीजिए । मैं अभी पकड़वा सकता हूं । मैं फर्म का नाम और नम्बर कहिए तो बता दूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी तरफ से इसमें इजाजत का क्या सवाल है ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, all those persons who have put supplementaries on this, along with the Minister and you, Sir, should go there and find it now.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bade: It is a fact that in Madhya Pradesh and neighbouring States for the last three months no cement was supplied and the reason.....

Mr. Speaker: The distinguished lawyer would agree that this relates to cement prices in Delhi. He has jumped over to Madhya Pradesh.

Bharathi Textile Mills, Pondicherry

*543. **Shri Maurya:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1443 on the 29th April, 1966, and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee which was appointed to investigate into the affairs of Sri Bharathi Textile Mills, Pondicherry have since been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The mill has been taken over under section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and has been placed under an Authorised Controller.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमन्, इस कमेटी के बैठाने के बाद और उसकी जो सिफारिशें आई, उनके आधार पर सरकार ने इसे अपने कन्ट्रोल में लिया, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इसे सरकार ने कब से अपने नियन्त्रण में लिया है और जब से सरकार ने इसे अपने नियंत्रण में लिया है, तब से इस मिल की कैसी परिस्थिति है, पहले से अच्छी है या पहले से खराब है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी इस को लिये हुए एक महीना हुआ है, इस लिये मैं यह नहीं

कह सकता है कि इसकी कन्डीशन सुधर गई है, लेकिन यह आश्वासन जरूर दे सकता हूं कि इस का काम-माज शुरू हो रहा है, सारी लेबर रि-एम्पलाय की जायगी और फैक्टरी के उत्पादन का काम खूब जोर से चलाया जायगा ।

श्री मौर्य : पहले इस मिल में काम करने वालों की कितनी तादाद थी और इसका प्रोडक्शन कितना था और आज जब सरकार ने इसे अपने नियन्त्रण में ले लिया है, उस में काम करने वाले लोगों की कितनी तादाद है और प्रोडक्शन कितना है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहले उस में 1200 से 1400 मजदूर काम करते थे, फिलहाल 600 आदमी ज्वाइन कर चुके हैं, बाकी 600 आदमी थोड़े दिनों में आजायेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रश्न मैं पचासों बार पूछ चुका हूं और मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन भी दे चुके हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसे मामले जैसे जयन्त शिपिंग कम्पनी और इन्दु ग्रुप आफ मिल्ज का मामला है, अपने हाथ में ले लेती है, उन को अच्छा बनाती है और फिर ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में दे देती है, जिसको वे फिर चौपट कर देते हैं । मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि अगर संविधान में इस के लिये संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है, तो उसके लिये हम विधेयक लाने के लिये तैयार हैं । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अगले सत्र में वह इस प्रकार का विधेयक लायेंगे ? अगर वह इस प्रकार का आश्वासन देंगे तो मैं अगले सत्र में प्रिवलेज के मोशन कम लाऊंगा ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अगर हम को समय दे दें तो बिल भी ला दें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कब ला रहे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मसौदा तैयार है, थोड़े दिनों में आजायेगा ।

Shri Kandappan: It is a good thing that the Government have taken over the mill. What is the financial involvement of the Government in this enterprise

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is about Rs. 45 lakhs.

Shri Umanath: Was there any negotiation with the trade unions in the mills regarding the terms and conditions under which the workers are re-employed? If not, is there any proposal to have negotiations with the trade union regarding the terms and conditions of work?

Shri Manubhai Saha: If my hon. friend dose not intervene to the disadvantage of the workers, all the workers will be re-employed on the former terms.

Shri Umanath: Sir, on a point of order. My question has not been answered. I wanted to know on what terms and conditions they will be re-employed.

Mr. Speaker: "on the original terms" he says.

Shri Warior: What is the preamble about?

Mr. Speaker: That is between the Minister and the Member.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know from the Minister whether any investigation has been ordered about other mills which are closed for a long period, on account of which the workers are suffering?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Which mills?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Many mills in West Bengal and other States.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question relates to a particular mill in Pondicherry.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Similar type of mills were closed in other States also. Will the Government make an inquiry and take over those mills also?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This question relates to a particular mill. Now, next question.

Prices of Scooters and Cars

+

*546. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether ony study has been made into the cost structure of Indian cars, scooters and other automobiles;

(b) if so, the result thereof and the possibilities of reduction of their prices to the international level; and

(c) how the cost of manufacture of corresponding automobiles in India compare with those produced in various developed countries, specially in U.S.A. France, West Germany, Japan, Italy and U.K.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6829/66].

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that both India and UAR went into production of Fiat car at the same time and now it is found that the Fiat cars produced in UAR are much cheaper than those produced in India. What is the reason for this difference?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I do not know the present price but in the month of December 1965, we are informed, the price there was Rs. 13,300.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the Renault Factory, which is one of the most efficient factories in the world, producing two complete cars a minute at a cost of the Indian equivalent of Rs. 5,000 a car, has volunteered to manufacture a small car in India and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that offer of the Renault Factory?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: This matter has been discussed in the House a number of times in the form of questions and half-an-hour discussion. I cannot add anything to it.

Mr. Speaker: Have the Government so far decided about the manufacture of the small car or not?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Since the Minister made a statement last week during the half-an-hour discussion the position has not changed.

श्री गुलशन : विदेशों में कार, स्कूटर, हैवी मोटरकार, हमारे से कम कीमत में मिलती है, जब कि हमारे भारत में वही गाड़ी, उसी लोहे की, उसकी कीमत ज्यादा है, क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस के कारण क्या हैं ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The reasons may be many. One of the reasons may be taxation. Another reason may be very low output. I think as the production increases the price will come down.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government recognises the fact that the high cost of scooters and cars is largely due to the fact that the development of ancillary industries has not taken place satisfactorily, that the tax structure is very high and that there is idle capacity or scope for additional capacity in the manufacture of cars? If that is so, what is the Government going to do to rectify the position?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The development of ancillaries has been very good and has reached the plan target. Regarding the tax structure, the other day I have given the figures. I think it is high. The raw material cost is also high.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If the capacity is increased the economies of scale would operate.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, he has also referred to it that the number of cars produced is not much.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : कुछ माननीय सदस्य, इस बात का बड़े जोर-शोर से गाना गाते हैं कि टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर बहुत ऊंचा है . . .

श्री मौर्य : गाना गाना कौन सी भाषा है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं समझता हूं कि मौर्य साहब को हिन्दी का अच्छा ज्ञान है, यह कोई असंसदीय भाषा नहीं है, अच्छी भाषा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : असंसदीय तो नहीं है, अगर मैं इस शब्द को ठीक प्रोनाउन्स कर रहा हूं, लेकिन जब स्पीच दी जाती है, तो गाने गाकर स्पीच देने की मैं इजाजत नहीं दूंगा ।

श्रीभागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गाना नहीं गाता हूं, गाना गाने की बात करता हूं जो और लोग कहते हैं । आज कुछ माननीय सदस्य बार बार इस ऊंची कीमत का समर्थन यह कह कर करते हैं कि टैक्स हाई है । उनको इस का विवरण देखना चाहिये, विवरण से यह स्पष्ट है कि इन कारों की फैक्टरी प्राइस विदेशों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है, इस के अलावा आज जो फियेट गाड़ी आ रही है, वह बहुत थर्ड क्लास आ रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार क्यों इन गाड़ियों की कीमत घटाने के बजाय बढ़ाती है ? क्या यह बात भी सच है कि वह फिर इस के दाम बढ़ाने की बात सोच रहे हैं ?

Shri Ranga: The tax is quite high.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : विवरण को देखने की बात कह रहा हूं ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Apart from the levies on these vehicles after they come out of the factories, in the ex-factory price, I asked my office to make a study of the incidence of Government levies on components and raw materials included in the ex-factory price. It is Rs. 2,114 in the case of Ambassador and Rs. 2,109 in the case of Fiat.

Mr. Speaker: Besides the tax on the car?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: This is the incidence of Government levies on components and raw materials. Then, there is the excise duty, Central sales tax, State Sales tax etc.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: With increasing diterioration in the quality of both the cars and the increasing prices all the time, the hon. Minister stated once that the quality is controlled through the DGTD. I do not know how it is controlled by the DGTD. May I invite his attention to the statement made by the Chairman of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry that there is absolutely no justification for the increase in the price of cars in the wake of devaluation? When even the Chairman of the Federation has said that, I do not understand why the prices of cars should have been increased in the wake of devaluation, especially when the Government want to hold the price line. Yet, the Government has thought it fit to increase the price of all the cars. May I know how Government will explain their position both in respect of quality and increased price?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra:. The price of the CKD pack has become more....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does the DGTD control the quality or not and did the Chairman say that or not?

Shri Bibudhendra: I have not seen the statement of the Chairman. I do not know what he has said.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Such a blissful ignorance! Please do not come to the House.

श्री बागड़ी : आप ने स्टेटमेंट भी नहीं देखा तो फिर देखा क्या है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सारा स्टेटमेंट देख लें तब बोलें ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Whether I should read a statement or not is a different matter. I am giving the reasons for the increase.

श्री बागड़ी : आप बिड़ला को खुश किये जाइये ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As regards the Hindustan Ambassador (Rs. 294), it is

because the price of the CKD pack, which is imported, went up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is no answer to whether the DGTD controls the quality or not. This was said on the floor of this House. How does it control it?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: A special officer of the DGTD makes an inspection, but after this question was raised last time by Shri Mathur and some other Members, now we are trying to have it tested in some defence institutions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister bear with me? I have examined the thorough working of the DGTD from top to bottom. There is no organisation, no section, no branch and no function assigned to the DGTD to check the quality of cars.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There is a development wing and a development officer who goes round the factories occasionally and makes a study..... *(Interruption)*.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How many?

Shri Basappa: May I know at what stage the proposal of the Chief Minister of Mysore for a small car is; whether sanction has been given? Why are you holding it up?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The Chief Minister's proposal is under consideration. The Chief Minister has himself said that seven or eight cars should be produced and put on for road test to find out its suitability.

श्री मौर्य : पिछले दस वर्षों में विशेषकर जो फियेट कार के दाम बढ़े हैं वह किस अनुपात में बढ़े हैं, उस पर टैक्स किस अनुपात से बढ़े हैं और कीमत किस अनुपात से बढ़ी है। आज से दस वर्ष पहले उस की क्या कीमत थी और आज कितनी है। आज से दस वर्ष पहले जिस तरह का माल मिलता था उस की क्वालिटी का स्तर क्या था और आज किस स्तर का है। यह गाड़ी दस साल पहले अच्छी थी या आज अच्छी है, क्या इन सब बातों का विवरण आप देंगे।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I am not an expert on quality and I cannot give an answer to that.

Shri Maurya: Why can you not answer about the quality? You must know about the quality. You must say whether it is better.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the answer. He must sit down.

Shri Maurya: Can he not say about the quality? Being Minister he cannot say that he cannot say about the quality. Why can he not say about the quality?

Mr. Speaker: Then, would he extort or extract that answer by force?

Shri Maurya: Being a Minister he should not say that he cannot say about the quality. Why can he not say?

Mr. Speaker: Let him say what he wants to. Then we will see if something more is required. He should not proceed in this manner. First I have to ask the hon. Member that he should sit down.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: When I said that I cannot say about the quality, I meant "quality ten years ago and now".

Mr. Speaker: It is general knowledge. Why should the Minister say that he cannot say?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: About the quality ten years ago and now.

Mr. Speaker: Who can deny that a deteration in quality has taken place? It should not come from the Minister to upset the Members that the Minister cannot say about the qutlity. It is in the knowledge of everybody.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: He wanted a comparison between the quality ten years ago and now. That is why I said that I cannot say about that.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, he did not say like that, that he did not know what the quality was ten years ago. He said that he was not an expert.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Who said so. The question was. 'What was the quality ten years ago'?

Mr. Speaker: No, it was whether deterioration has taken place in so far as the quality ten years ago is concerned and the one that we have got now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The quality ten years ago is known. The price is going up, but that is not going up..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: About the rise in price since 1957, it is for different reasons. I have got a lengthy statement. If I am permitted, I will put it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Madhu Limaye.

Payment of Wages Act

+

***547. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in the various States under the Payment of Wages Act involving the Railways;

(b) the losses suffered by the Railways as a result of this litigation; and

(c) whether the Railways propose to devise a machinery for examining the workers' claims in the light of the court judgments in these cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The number of cases involving the Railways in the various States under the Payment of Wages Act during the years 1964 and 1965 was 1837 and 973 respectively.

(b) The amount of expenditure incurred by the Railways during the years 1964 and 1965 was Rs. 72,697·58.

(c) Suitable machinery exists on Railways to deal with claims of railway staff in the light of Court judgments in such cases.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि 3,000 रु० का घाटा हुआ। क्या वह उस की तफसील देंगे, क्योंकि मेरा खयाल है कि रेलवे वकीलों वगैरह के ऊपर जितना खर्च करती है वह इतना ज्यादा होता है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है, और कभी कभी अदालतों से जुर्माना भी होता है। एक अर्से से मैं यह शिकायतें सुन रहा हूं। इस लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस की तफसील देंगे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : शिकायतें आप सुनते होंगे, लेकिन जो कुछ मैं ने कहा वह आप ने नहीं सुना क्योंकि मैं ने 72,697.58 रु० की बात कही और आप केवल 2,000 रु० की बात कहते हैं। हो सकता है कि आप शिकायतें भी इसी तरह सुनते हों।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय 72 हजार रु० की तफसील नहीं दे रहे हैं कि वह कैसे खर्च हुए।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चूंकि आप ने पहले कहा कि आप शिकायतें सुनते हैं, इस लिये मैं ने कहा कि जिस तरह से आप ने मेरी 72 हजार की आवाज केवल 2 हजार सुना उसी प्रपोर्शन में शायद आप शिकायतें भी सुनते होंगे। जहां तक तफसील का सवाल है आप जितनी चाहें मैं टेबल पर रख दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उस को टेबल पर रख दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय मंत्री कहते हैं कि मजदूरों के दावों की जांच पड़ताल के लिये उन के पास काफी इन्तजाम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उन्होंने जो रेलवे मजदूरों की ट्रेड यूनियन्स हैं उन को बातचीत करने के लिये बुलाया था। मजदूरों के दावों की जांच करने के लिये क्या इन्तजाम है और उस में क्या सुधार हो सकता है या परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि सारे माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, परमानेन्ट नेगोशि-

एटिंग मशीनरी रेलवे में है। जो कोई शिकायत होती है उस की हर स्टेज पर जांच की जाती है। बातें होती हैं और वह अजेन्डा पर आती हैं। मजदूरों के फेडरेशन्स और यूनियन्स की राय से ही वे कहती हैं कि किन-किन चीजों को हमें लेना चाहिये। सारी बातें डिस्कस की जाती हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये: अगर आज तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ है तो क्या भविष्य के लिये आप इस विषय की जांच करेंगे ताकि यह खर्च घटे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: अब इस को बदलने की बात मैं कैसे करूं। जितनी शिकायतें हैं खुद फेडरेशन और जोनल यूनियन्स . . .

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं शिकायतें आप के सामने रक्खूं तो उस पर भी आप को विचार करना चाहिये।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: जब तक वह फेडरेशन से नहीं आयेंगी, मैं नहीं मानूंगा।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा: जो पेमेन्ट आफ वेजेज ऐक्ट के केसेज होते हैं और रेलवे मजदूरों को पेमेन्ट आफ वेजेज ऐक्ट के नीचे मुआवजे का पेमेन्ट करना होता है, उस के लिये क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय ने जो लोग जिम्मेदार हैं उन को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है, जिस की वजह से रेलवे को इतना पेमेन्ट करना होता है। अगर ऐसा किया है तो जिस ने ऐसी कार्रवाई की है उस के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन लिया जा रहा है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: किसी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने की बात नहीं आती। 18 लाख के करीब रेलवे एम्प्लायी हैं लेबरर्स को मिला कर। जितने कैसेज हुए हैं 1965 में उन की कुल तादाद 973 है। इस लिये अगर कहीं इंटरप्रेटेशन का झगड़ा हो तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है, लेकिन किसी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कैसे की जाये।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Under the Payment of Wages Act, if the Railways are made to pay compensation and also wages to the workers, then somebody must be responsible for not paying the wages in time and, if that is so, then responsibility should be fixed on the officials, whoever they may be, and action should be taken. There are 900 and odd cases. It would be better if the Government fixes up the responsibility so that there will not be a single case under the Payment of Wages Act. Will the Government do that?

Mr. Speaker: How is it possible that there might not be a single case? There may be a difference of opinion on interpretation.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The number of cases will be less.

Mr. Speaker: The number of cases might be less. But how is it possible that there might not be a single case? Lawyers always differ on interpretation.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the general industrial field, we find that there is a gradual reduction of cases under the Payment of Wages Act which shows that even in the private sector, they have geared up their administration and organisation in such a manner that the cases are fewer and fewer. But in the Railways, which is the biggest Government organisation, which is considered to be a very efficient organisation, how is it that the cases under the Payment of Wages Act continue without any reduction in their number?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Here also, in 1964, the total number of cases was 1837 and in 1965, it came down to 973. So, here also, there is a decrease in the number of cases.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that when casual labourers are paid, whether on South-Eastern Railway or on any other Railway, they are sometimes paid less, Rs. 5 less or Rs. 10 less, whatever it may be, because there is no check on that and, if so, whether adequate steps have been taken to see that they are paid correctly and that they are not paid less.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If any case of incorrect payment is reported to us, we will take suitable action.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would like to know from the Minister whether, from the time that this new amendment has been made to the Payment of Wages Act through the iniquitous legislation which was brought forward in the last session by the Labour Minister, Shri D. Sanjivayya, the Railways have benefited in terms of money by deducting money from the meagre wages of booking clerks, ticket collectors and cash clerks for having accepted notes forged by somebody or for having been victims of pilfering or stealing from their own cash counters.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That might be his experience. We have no experience like that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You say that you have not got that experience. Are you, in that case, prepared to withdraw the amendment which you brought into this Act that the money that can be stolen by anybody....

Mr. peaker: About that he can write now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is a very important thing. I will write to him. But the whole difficulty is that the Railway Minister always drags on matters for years. Nothing comes to an end.

Mr. Speaker: He might send a copy to me. Next Question.

Import of Staple Fibre

+

*548. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4735 on the 29th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed the investigation regarding the issue of licences for the import of staple fibre;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the names of the parties who have been found to be guilty of violations of Government regulation and the punishment imposed on these parties; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such violations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The matter is still under investigation.

(d) The import of non-viscose staple fibre under the Cotton Textiles Export Scheme is not allowed with effect from the 1st January, 1965.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास इस बात की कोई जानकारी है कि यह जो स्टेपल फाइबर मंगाया गया था उसका काले बाजार में क्या दाम है ; किस प्रीमीयम से वह बेचा जाता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पूरी जानकारी है । ऊंचे दाम से बेचा जाता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बताइये तो सही जो जानकारी आप के पास है । क्या प्रीमियम है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : दाम रोज बदलता रहता है । एक ही दाम तो नहीं रहता है

श्री मधु लिमये : इस वक्त क्या दाम है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी नहीं बता सकता हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें जो हेराफेरी हुई है क्या यह मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित किसी दफ्तर में हुई है, यानी टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के दफ्तर में हुई है या और किसी तरीके से यह किया गया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह मैं तब बताऊंगा जब सारा इन्वैस्टीगेशन पूरा हो जायेगा । लेकिन हम कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि हम कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कारवाई कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी और अब तब इसके पूरा न होने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह नहीं कह सकता हूं कि कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी लेकिन काफी जल्दी से हो रही है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : दस साल, बीस साल कितने सालों में पूरी हो जाएगी ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : थोड़े दिन ही हुए हैं जब कार्रवाई शरू हुई है । वह पुलिस के हाथ में है, सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ इंटेलीजेंस के हाथ में है । जसे ही वे इसको खत्म करेंगे आगे जो कुछ करना है किया जाएगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : कब तक पूरी होगी ....

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारे पास नहीं है, पुलिस के हाथ में है ।

Kotah-Chittorgarh Broad-Gauge Line

\+

*549. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the construction of Kotah-Chittorgarh broadgauge Railway line; and

(b) if so, when it will be completed ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) A fresh traffic survey for the Kotah-Chittorgarh (BG/MG) railway line has recently been carried out, and report is being examined. It is rather premature to say whether this line will be taken up for construction in the Fourth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार की योजना जो है वह हमेशा इसी तरह से बनती है । जब जब सवाल पूछा जाता है तो कल के ऊपर उसको टाल दिया जाता है । हाउस यह जानना चाहता है कि कौन सा डेफीनिट पीरियड आपने मुकर्रर किया है जिस में आप इस काम को अपने हाथ में लेंगे ?

श्री शाम नाथ : ऐसी बात नहीं है । इसका सर्वे 1965 में शुरु हुआ था । उसके बाद कुछ रिप्रिजेंटेशंज आए जिन में यह कहा गया कि दो तीन और जगहों से यह लाइन टच हो । चुनांचे दूसरी एलाइनमेंट तजवीज की गई और उसका सर्वे हुआ । अब वह सर्वे रिपोर्ट बोर्ड के जेरेगौर है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब तक यह काम न हो तब तक क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि उस तरफ अप्रैल, मई और जून के महीनों में जब लूएं चलती हैं तो रेलवे लाइन रेत से ढक जाती है और रेलवे लाइनों के ऊपर से रेत हटा कर तब गाड़ियां चलती हैं और उनकी रफ्तार बैलगाड़ियों की रफ्तार से भी कम होती हैं ? यदि हां, तो इस डिफिकल्टी को हल करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ।

श्री शाम नाथ : यह दूसरा सवाल है कि क्या हो सकता है । जिन एरियाज में रेलवे लाइन नहीं है वहां तो ढकने का सवाल नहीं पैदा होता है और जहां है वहां अगर उसका टैरेन ऐसा है तो उस में कोई क्या कर सकता है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस लाइन पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है और अगली योजना में इसके लिए कितना रुपया रखा गया है और अब तक की प्रोग्रेस क्या है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अवमूल्यन का भी कोई असर इस पर पड़ेगा ?

श्री शाम नाथ : इसके सर्वे पर जो खर्च हुआ है उसकी फिगर्ज मेरे पास नहीं हैं । लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि डेढ़ दो लाख खर्च हुआ होगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अब कितना रुपया रखा गया है और जो खर्च में कटौती होने जा रही है, उसका असर भी क्या इस पर पड़ेगा, क्या डिवैल्यूएशन जो हुआ है उसका भी असर इस पर पड़ेगा ?

श्री शाम नाथ : डिवैल्युएशन का इस पर कोई असर नहीं होगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अब तक की प्रोग्रेस क्या है ? इसको बन्द क्यों नहीं कर देते ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : बन्द करने की बात अभी कहां उठती है । सर्वे कम्प्लीट हुआ है और उसका एग्जेमिनेशन हो रहा है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : खर्चे की बात नहीं बताई है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : सर्वे रिपोर्ट जब तक कंसिडर न हो जाए तब तक मंजूर करने का क्या सवाल उठता है ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : यह कोटा लाइन का जो सर्वे है बहुत पहले से चल रहा है । करीब-करीब 1937 से चल रहा है । इसके बाद 1952 में जब यह पाइंट उठाया गया कि गोधरा से रतलाम तक डबलिंग ऐसे एरिया में किया गया है जहां पर पत्थर ही पत्थर हैं, बहुत ही कम बस्ती है या बिल्कुल बस्ती नहीं है तो उस वक्त यह सजैशन दिया गया था कि अहमदाबाद से सीधी लाइन कपड़वंज, लुनावडा, बांसवाडा, प्रतापगढ़, नीमच, चितौड़गढ़, और कोटा मिलाई जाए । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका सर्वे क्यों नहीं कराया गया है और क्या इस सर्वे को कराने की गवर्नमेंट की इच्छा है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : जहां तक कोटा चित्तौड़गढ़ का ताल्लुक है, इसका सर्वे सब से पहले 1955-56 में हुआ था । उस वक्त रिपोर्ट वगैरह पर गौर करने के बाद यह महसूस हुआ कि यह लाइन रिम्युनरेटिव नहीं होगी, चुनांचे इसको गिव अप कर दिया गया । उसके बाद कुछ रिप्रिजेंटेशंज वगैरह आए और 1965 में इस लिंक का दुबारा सर्वे हुआ ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : कोटा-चित्तोड़गढ़ रेलवे लाइन की मन्जूरी 1948 में दे दी गई थी और इस की लाइन को कस्ट्रक्शन शुरु हो गई थी, लेकिन बीच में इस में परिवर्तन कर दिया गया और सारी लाइन कांडला बंदरगाह को भेज दी गई । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया और जब इस का सर्वे हो चुका है, तो फिर चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस को लेने के बारे में फैसला क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

श्री शाम नाथ : इस के मुताल्लिक मुझे कोई और सूचना नहीं है । जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, 1955-56 में इस लिंक के बारे में सब से पहले सर्वे किया गया था ।

Derailment at Walayar Station

+

*550. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra :

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train proceeding from Podanur to Olavakkot on the Southern Railway derailed and capsized at Walayar Station on the 21st May, 1966 and some persons were killed and injured;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) the total number of persons who were killed and injured; and

(d) the total amount of loss to the Railway property ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(c) As a result of the accident the Second Fireman was killed and the Driver and the First Fireman sustained injuries.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 2,29,290.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस दुर्घटना में जो लोग जख्मी हुए हैं, क्या उन को कोई कम्पैन्सेशन दिया गया है ; यदि हां, तो कितना ।

श्री शाम नाथ : इस दुर्घटना में एक फायरमैन की मृत्यु हुई है और एक ड्राइवर और फायरमैन को चोटें आई हैं, जिन को कानून के मुताबिक कम्पैन्सेशन दिया जायेगा ।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या इस दुर्घटना का कारण मालूम करने के लिए कोई एन्क्वायरी की गई है ; यदि हां, तो क्या कारण मालूम हो सका है ?

श्री शाम नाथ: इस का कारण यह था कि ट्रेन ड्राइवर के कंट्रोल में न रही ।

Trade Delegations from Iraq

+

*551. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi :
Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri Subodh Hansda :
Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shri Basumatari :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Iraqi Trade Delegation visited India in May, 1966;

(b) whether any trade agreement was signed; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. An Iraqi Trade team visited India from 29th May to 6th June, 1966 after my return from Baghdad in the month of May, to participate in the meeting of joint Indo-Iraqi Committee provided under article (7) of the Trade Agreement of 13th December, 1962. No new trade agreement was signed, but the Committee reviewed the working of the trade agreement signed earlier and negotiations we had in Baghdad and valid till September, 1966. The Committee also considered ways and means to further increase the volume of trade between the two countries.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मंत्री महोदय के बगदाद में बातचीत करने के बाद यहां पर ईराक के ट्रेड डेलीगेशन के साथ बैठ कर ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट के वर्किंग के बारे में जो रीव्यू किया गया, उस के अनुसार दोनों देशों की ट्रेड में—आयात और निर्यात में—क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहां तक आयात का सम्बन्ध है, वह 1,63 लाख से बढ़ कर 2,25 लाख का हो गया और निर्यात 3,20 लाख से बढ़ कर 4,40 लाख का हो गया ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : हाल की बातचीत के बाद क्या इराक के साथ हमारी ट्रेड के—आयात और निर्यात—के बढ़ने की सम्भावना है—क्या हमारे देश के और भी अधिक आइटम्ज इराक लेगा या इराक के और अधिक आइटम्ज यहां आयेंगे ?

Shri Manubhai Shah : I can say that the new Government of Iraq headed by President Araff is very much interested in expanding the trade between the two countries and they have assured us that they will try to buy more and more Indian goods.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that recently an Indian delegation consisting of representatives of Bhilai Hindustan Steel and Railways went to Iraq to survey the market there and if so, whether their report has come and whether that report will be considered in the agreement that is coming ?

Shri Manubhai Shah : Yes. The Iraqi Railways tried to go up to Pakistan for

which we have tendered 540 miles of railway track line and if the negotiations succeed, it will be about Rs. 6 crores.

Shri P. C. Borooah: There was a time when Iraq used to import tea from India, but today it has switched over to Ceylon. May I know whether any attempt has been made to regain that market and to send more tea to Iraq?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I think the hon. Member is misinformed. Iraq is more inclined to buy Indian tea rather than Ceylonese tea.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Basumatari:

Shri Basumatari: My question is covered.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether, in the course of our trade agreement with the Iraqi Government, any indication has been given or whether we have suggested to have the collaboration of some of our private entrepreneurs to start certain industries in Iraq and whether that has also been considered?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have discussed that aspect, but unfortunately, not much headway has been made in Iraq as compared to what we have done in U.A.R., Iran and Lebanon.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to a very competent article in *The Economic Times* written by the Editor, Shri P. S. Hariharan, from Beirut this week exposing the various delays in the Ministry which, if avoided, would have got us gold around Asian and African markets, and drawing the necessity of having a bank of our own in Beirut so that it can feed all those lines, especially in Libya?

Shri Manubhai Shah: My idea of that article is that the gentleman does not realise that in the first seventeen years we had no factory anywhere in Africa or Middle East. In the last two years we have established 38 factories.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Recently when our Prime Minister visited U.A.R. and Yugoslavia, it was mentioned in the communique that all these three countries would set up joint enterprises in some countries in Asia and Africa. Iraq is very friendly to U.A.R. I want to know whether any joint enterprises by these three countries, India, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia, will be set up there and whether they will find a much more favourable response than anything set up by our country alone.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as India and Yugoslavia are concerned, the collaboration in the third country is going on very satisfactorily. As I said, so far as Iraq is conceerneed, thee industrial programme of that country is so limited that we have not been able to make much headway in that market.

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : क्या यह सच है कि हालांकि हिन्दुस्तान और इराक में कुल टोटल तिजारत तो बढ़ रही है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान से इराक को जो कपड़े की बिक्री होती थी, वह पिछले सालों में कम हो गई है ; यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य के पास ऐसी एन्फर्मेशन हो सकती है, लेकिन मेरे पास ऐसी इत्तिला नहीं है। मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, उन के मुताबिक इस में वृद्धि हुई है।

Railway Zones

*552. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any definite and specific criteria for carving out Railway Zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in this context the Railway Administration has examined and evaluated the demand as well as the feasibility of establishing a Metre Gauge Zone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The basic criterion for creation of a new zone is the necessity for easing the workload of the existing zonal administrations, where such action is considered

essential and unavoidable for the maintenance of operational and administrative efficiency.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no pressing administrative or operational need to carve out a separate Metre Gauge Zone at present.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the hon. Minister for Railways, Mr. S. K. Patil, recall an observation which he made in Jaipur in respect of this matter and also an observation that he made on the floor of this House saying that his mind was also working in the same line as mine—because I had presented this question—and reply as to whether this has been carried to any further in this respect?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I thought the hon. Member had gone from metre gauge to broad gauge. I never said that there would be a separate zone for metre gauge.

The question was whether there was a possibility in the near or distant future of our having one more zone somewhere in Rajasthan. I think there is that possibility. Therefore, those two things are not just the same.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I did not know that there was such an amount of broad gauge in Rajasthan so as to create a separate broad gauge zone in Rajasthan. Anyway I am glad the Minister says that there is that possibility.

I should like particularly to ask the Railway Minister whether it is a fact that certain assurances have been conveyed to the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Gujarat in this respect and whether this has not been brought to his attention that sometimes, particularly in the case of south-central zone, some political pressure was responsible for the creation of a new zone.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know of any assurance. No pressure was at all necessary to have that zone and no pressure will be necessary to have this new zone also.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो प्राईवेट रेलवे लाइनें हैं—जैसे शाहदरा-सहारनपुर, एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे हैं—जिनमें कई प्रकार की भयंकर गड़-बड़ियां चल रही हैं, क्या वे भी किसी रेलवे जोन में आती हैं या नहीं, ; यदि नहीं, तो सरकार उनके सुधार के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ये प्राईवेट रेलवे लाइन्ज रेलवेज की। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से बाहर हैं और वे किसी जोन के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती हैं, क्योंकि वे प्राईवेट कम्पनिया के मातहत हैं। यह ठीक हैं कि शाहदरा-सहारनपुर रेलवे में हाल ही में बड़ी गड़वड़ चल रही थी और उसके मुकदमे भी हुए हैं। अब वहां समझौता हो गया है । लेकिन वहां पर सुधार की जरूर कोशिश की जायेगी ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार जितना ध्यान ब्राड गेज की तरफ देती है उतना ध्यान मीटर गेज की तरफ नहीं देती है ? तो क्या मीटर गेज के लिए सरकार अलग एक जोन बनाने पर विचार करेगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में प्रश्नकर्त्ता महोदय को मालम है कि उन के मीटर गेज का एक अलग जोन गोरखपुर में अभी भी है ।

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Hunger Strike by Workers of Indian Bureau of Mines

\+

S.N.Q. 13. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether six hundred workers of the Indian Bureau of Mines have been on

hunger strike since the 2nd August, 1966 at Nagpur and several work sites;

(b) if so, their grievances and demands; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) According to information received so far, about 200 Geological Survey of India employees undertook a token relay fast in batches from 2nd to 6th August, 1966, each batch observing fast for a period of 24 hours only. The fasts were staged at Nagpur, Chilati, Rakha, Sandur and Tatanagar.

(b) and (c). The main demands of these employees as intimated to Government through their Union relate to (1) regularisation of muster roll staff; (2) raising of daily wages of muster roll staff; (3) application of benefits under the Mines Act to all employees engaged in the field investigations; (4) grant of field establishment allowance to Class IV staff; (5) fixation of *inter-se* seniority of the employees after merger of the Exploratory Wing with the Geological Survey of India with effect from 1st January, 1966; and (6) restoration of payment of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance to the field staff at full rates.

These demands are under examination in consultation with the Ministries of Home Affairs, Labour and Finance and a decision by Government will be taken shortly.

In addition, the Union presented a supplementary list of 21 demands and grievances relating to promotion; direct appointments; supply of liveries; provision of residential accommodation in the field and at headquarters; provision of safety equipment; reduction in working hours in the workshop, medical facilities, canteens, etc.

Benefits sought under some of these demands have been already extended to the staff *e.g.*, accommodation for muster roll staff (other than local inhabitants) and regular staff; first aid facilities at principal camps; canteen facilities for workshop staff; relaxation of age and educational qualifications for departmental candidates for promotions. There are, however, other demands *e.g.*, for reduction of working hours from 48 per week to 42 hours per week for workshop employees; promotion based on seniority; regularisation with retrospective effect of *ad hoc* and temporary promotions etc.—which cannot be conceded.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the union of the employees of the Indian Bureau of Mines, which is a recognised one, tried its best to settle these matters by mutual discussion and have a negotiated settlement before they resorted to a hunger-strike, and if so, the reasons why the local managemest refused to have a negotiated settlement with them and why the whole question was left with the employees for agitation purposes and for resort to a hunger-strike? Why could a negotiated settlement not be had?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is very difficult for me to answer this question. I can only tell the hon. Member that I myself had visited Nagpur towards the beginning of July, when I had met the leaders of the union, discussed all their grievances and their demands and explained to them what could be done and what could not immediately be done and what could be considered. Naturally, it was expected that they would give us some time instead of launching on a direct demonstration is protest, which I deeply regret. Everything that could be done by Government is being considered, and some demands have already been conceded.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when a final decision is likely to be taken by Government especially on their first demand namely that the staff on the muster-roll should be decasualised and their services should be regularised? May I know when a final decision is going to be taken on this?

Shri S. K. Dey: I can only say that in the very nature of things in the Geological Survey of India and their work in the field, it will be impossible to regularise all the muster-roll staff as regular employees. There are more than 3500 muster-roll staff and they will continue to be there on the muster-roll, although we shall make every

effort, whenever vacancies arise. to give them preference if they satisfy some of the essential conditions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government are going to give them protection against retrenchment? It is because of the absence of protection that the whole thing has taken this turn and the trouble has aggravated.

Shri S. K. Dey: When we start some field investigation programme, mostly these are in obscure places, and casual labour is recruited for casual work, and there are quite a number of people recruited from the local areas. How can the field parties travel from one area of the country to the other carrying with them all these casual labourers belonging to these local areas?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know for how long Government were deliberating over the demands of the workers or the employees, when they received the representation and how much time they have already taken for deliberation? In particular, about the demand for a wage-increase for the muster-roll employees, may I know what Government propose to do in view of the Sky-rocketing of prices?

Shri S. K. Dey: I shall answer the second part of the question first, namely what Government propose to do regarding the wages of muster-roll staff. The hon. Member will appreciate that the wages for casual labour are not determined separately for separate organisations of Government. There is a norm that has been established by every State Government, and every effort is made to conform to that; indeed, the Central Government workers usually receive slightly more than the minimum prescribed by the State Governments.

So far as the first part of the question is concerned, we try to see that the muster-roll staff secure all the advantages that we possibly can offer them when we recruit them in all these field camps.

Shri Warior: May I know for how long the demands of the workers have been lying with Government? What steps had the local authorities taken, before the intervention of the Minister, to meet some of the demands at least of the workers and pacify them so that they might not resort to any agitation?

Shri S. K. Dey: As I have indicated in my reply, quite a number of demands have already been accepted.

Shri Warior: For how long were they pending?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am answering that question.

So far as the other demands are concerned, they have to be considered by higher authorities. The local organisations cannot take decisions on them. In fact, even my Ministry is not in a position to take a unilateral decision on some of the issues because these have to be considered along with other Ministries such as the Ministry of Labour and also the Ministry of Finance and other organisations. These demands have been placed from time to time, and I would say that they have been probably under consideration over periods ranging from a month to a year; it may be that some cases may be even older. I have already taken steps in the Ministry to see that the speediest action is taken on all the demands that have been made and we either reject or accept them.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether these workers belong to any central trade union organisation which has decided not to resort to hunger-strike for the redress of their grievances while formulating their code of conduct, and if so, whether they have been reminded of such code of conduct and what their reply thereto is?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not exactly know which trade union they belong to, and whether they have transgressed the code of the trade union; we have not examined that.

Shri Basumatari: From the long written answer and also the replies to supplementaries, it appears to me that mines and metal workers are few in number and they are also doing harder work. May I know whether Government contemplate giving enhanced wages to these workers in preference to workers in other factories and other establishments?

Shri S. K. Dey: I hope the hon. Member will appreciate that the country is going through a very critical time so far as its financial resources are concerned. I wish Government had been affluent enough to pay the workers much higher wages than it is offering today. I personally feel that the workers in the exploratory wing of the Geological Survey of India are normally paid wages better than their counterparts working in State organisations.

An hon. Member: There is no Geological Survey branch in States.

Shri Daji: Some of the demands which were made require no consideration at all. One of them was that since these workers are working in far of parts and distant jungles, they should at least get their pay every month regularly and not once in six months; also that they should get rations at their place of work. Has this demand been conceded or not?

Shri S. K. Dey: I have no knowledge that the workers are paid once in six months. In fact, I have visited quite a number of field camps during recent months and this question was never brought before me. If the hon. Member wishes, I will make another enquiry. But I do not believe this has any basis.

Shri Daji: I have myself written.

Shri S. K. Dey: I have not come across any such case.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that the rates of payment to these casual workers do not concern his Ministry but other Ministries, the Labour Ministry and the Finance Ministry. These rates are fixed in consultation with various State Governments. In which year were these rates fixed, and in view of the rising prices, are Government in a position to say that they are going to review the rates.

Shri S. K. Dey: State Governments are also continuously revising the rates for labour in States. We have also given a certain amount of flexibility in regard to wages to be fixed within certain ranges.

Shri A. P. Sharma: When were these rates first fixed?

Shri S. K. Dey: I would not be able to give that answer.

An hon. Member: Why?

Shri S. K. Dey: Rates coming varying from State to State. How do I know about those rates?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Railway Lines in Border States

*541. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the length of railway lines in the Border States at present;

(b) whether the extension of the railway line in Jammu and Kashmir is complete; and

(c) whether top-priority is proposed to be given to the laying of railways in the Border States in the Fourth Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath) (a) Information regarding railway matters is compiled only Railway-wise and not State-wise. Hence the information asked for is not available.

(b) To provide rail connection to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the Madhopur-Kathua rail link including a bridge across the river Ravi has recently been completed and opened to traffic on 20th January, 1966. Surveys for further extension of the rail line beyond Kathua in Jammu and Kashmir State have been carried out and the alignments surveyed are under consideration.

(c) The Fourth Plan proposals for new lines have not yet been finalised. However in view of the likely meagre allocation of funds, those lines specifically linked with major schemes for industrial, mining and port development will be granted higher priority, though projects required especially for defence will, of course, have overiding priority.

कपड़े के दाम

*544. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानूनी तौर पर कपड़े के थोक तथा फुटकर दाम निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर दाम निर्धारित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) उन्हें लागू करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). जन साधारण के उपयोग के मिल में बने कपड़े की कुछ किस्मों अर्थात धोती, साड़ी, लट्ठा, कमीजों का कपड़ा और जीन की अधिकतम खुदरा कीमतें पहले ही सांविधिक रूप से कारखाने से चलते समय की उनकी कीमतों से 20 प्रतिशत अधिक निर्धारित कर दी गयी हैं । थोक व्यापारियों और खुदरा व्यापारियों के बीच 20 प्रतिशत लाभ को सांविधिक रूप से बांटने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया, उसकी जांच की गयी और यह निश्चय किया गया कि फिलहाल ऐसे सांविधिक बटवारे के लिये कोई व्यावहारिक तरीका नहीं है ।

Indo-Poland Collaboration

*545. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at between India and Poland in the field of Joint collaboration in the industrial development and Ship-building industry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A Protocol was concluded on the 1st April, 1966, between the Governments of India and Polish People's Republic to the effect that both the Governments desire that intensive study should be made jointly in regard to the following industries in the two countries by groups of experts to be set up by the respective Governments for the purpose of progressive industrialisation through mutual collaboration:

(i) Ship-building, Fisheries and Marine products;

(ii) Metals and Engineering;

(iii) Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plants

*553. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the establishment of four major Low-temperature Carbonisation Plants to produce cheap smokeless coal for the housewife and briquetted coke for India's pig iron plants;

(b) if so, the names of the places for setting them up; and

(c) the extent to which the country is benefited by it?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Proposals for the establishment of two Low Temperature Carbonisation Plants—one at Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh and the other at Talcher in Orissa, are under consideration.

(c) These Low Temperature Carbonisation Projects would amount to more economic use of low grade non-coking coal as domestic fuel and also would provide a substitute for metallurgical coke for production of pig iron in blast furnaces.

Meeting of Railway Officials

*554. **Shri P R. Chakraverti**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah
Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri M. R. Krishna
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an urgent conference of top officials of the Zonal Railways was held in Delhi in June last to discuss the situation arising out of the repeated accidents in May and June, 1966;

(b) what was the agenda; and

(c) what remedies have been devised to eliminate these rail accidents in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference was convened to discuss ways and means to minimise the incidence of such accidents.

(c) The views expressed by the participants in the Conference consisted mainly of renewed emphasis on well-known accident-prevention measures such as, training, inspection and discipline among staff concerned with movement of trains, track-circuiting and staff welfare measures. Necessary action on these lines is being taken.

Railway Accidents

*555. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the statements issued by a number of Trade Union Leaders that one of the contributory causes for the increasing number of Railway accidents was the enormous workload which had increased on the Railways and its staff, while the increase in the line capacity, equipment and the staff had not been commensurate with the increase of the work-load;

(b) whether Government propose to institute an independent investigation about his position; and

(c) whether it is a fact that because of over-work and insistence on speed, the members of the Railway staff do away with many provisions of rules that were framed to ensure safety?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Several statements have been issued by a number of Trade Union Leaders. It is not known to what statement or statements the Hon. Members are referring.

(b) No, Sir The workload is examined and the position in this regard is reviewed as may be necessary. Increase in the staff strength and in the line capacity is made and also additional equipments are provided on a priority basis subject to the availability of resources.

(c) No, Sir.

Geological Survey of India

*556. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of trained personnel, drilling equipments and laboratory facilities with the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the requirements of the Geological Survey of India in this behalf?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey:) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Negotiations are in progress for import of drilling rigs and ancilliary equipment from Canada also from East European countries and other sources. Efforts are being made to augment laboratory equipment, facilities for training and recruitment of technical staff subject to the rather severe limitations of the budget.

गाड़ियों का लूटा जाना

*557. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री शिवमूर्त्ति स्वामी :
श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण :
श्री मा० ल० जाधव :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में मैसूर तथा महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्रों में दोनों राज्यों के बीच सीमा विवाद समस्या के सम्बन्ध में रेलगाड़ियों को लूटा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं की मोटी मोटी बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) इनके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे तथा लोगों को अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जिन्होंने रेलगाड़ियों को रोका तथा रेल सम्पत्ति को लूटा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन विभिन्न स्थानों पर भीड़ ने गाड़ियों को रोक लिया और हिंसात्मक कार्रवाई की ।

(ख) कुल मिलाकर 60 गाड़ियां रोकी गयीं, 4 मध्य रेलवे पर और 56 दक्षिण रेलवे पर ।

(ग) दोनों रेलों में रेल सम्पत्ति को अनुमानतः 22,153 रुपये तक की और बुक किये गये परेषणों को 100 रुपये की हानि हुई ।

(घ) गाड़ियों को रोकने की वजह से पुलिस ने सत्याग्रहियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया और भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 122 के अधीन मामले दर्ज किये हैं ।

मैसर्स ट्रैक्टर एण्ड बुलडोजर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

*558. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री वारियर :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री प्रभात कार :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :
श्री मलाइछामी :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स ट्रैक्टर एण्ड बुलडोजर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बड़ौदा को निर्धारित मूल्य पर ट्रैक्टर बेचने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चैको-स्लोवाकिया के ट्रैक्टरों को राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्यों पर बेचा जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है कि इनको ऊंची दरों पर क्यों बेचा जा रहा है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). राज्य व्यापार निगम को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है जिससे यह कहा जा सके कि मैसर्स ट्रैक्टर एण्ड बुलडोजर प्रा० लि० ने चेकोस्लोवाकिया से आयातित ट्रैक्टर, निगम द्वारा निर्धारित कीमतों से अधिक कीमतों पर बेचे हैं। निगम को उन पक्षों से चार

पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन्होंने चेकोस्लोवाकिया से आयातित ट्रैक्टर लिये थे और जिन में कुछ औजारों तथा सहसाधनों के कम संभरण का उल्लेख है। निगम द्वारा मामले की जांच की जा रही है। इस बीच में मैसर्स ट्रैक्टर एण्ड बुलडोजर प्रा० लि० ने निगम को आश्वासन दिया है कि किसी वास्तविक उपयोक्ता द्वारा औजारों तथा सहसाधनों की कम प्राप्ति का ब्यौरा मिलने पर वे ऐसे उपयोक्ता को उपयुक्त मुआवजा देने को तैयार हैं। इन में से एक पत्र मे० ट्रैक्टर एण्ड बुलडोजर प्रा० लि० के एक भूतपूर्व एजेण्ट का है जिसकी एजेंसी समाप्त कर दी गई प्रतीत होती है।

एल्यूमिनियम उद्योग का विकास

*559. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एल्यूमिनियम उद्योग के विकास की बहुत गुंजाइश है और देश में एल्यूमिनियम बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में अनेक स्थानों में सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन स्थानों पर एल्यूमिनियम पाया गया है ; और

(घ) कितनी मात्रा पाई गई है ?

खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : (क) चूंकि देश में बाक्साइट के पर्याप्त निक्षेप मौजूद हैं अतः विद्युत शक्ति तथा अन्य आवश्यक अनिर्मित पदार्थों के उपलब्ध होने की दशा में एल्यूमिनियम उद्योग काफी हद तक विकसित किया जा सकता है।

(ख) और (ग). बीकानेर में गजनेर, टोंक में कोटा, कोकरगढ़, ईसरवास, कोटरा और आगरा में बाक्साइट होने के चिन्ह मिले हैं।

(घ) इन संचयों का अनुमान अभी नहीं लगाया गया है तथापि इनके अनुसंधान किये जाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्य

*560. **श्री पन्नालाल :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बृजवासी लाल :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकारों ने मूल्यों में होने वाली वृद्धि को रोकने तथा उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का नियमित सम्भरण बनाये रखने के हेतु अधिक शक्तियां प्राप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को उपयुक्त शक्तियां दे दी गई हैं।

Aluminium Factory in Kerala

*561. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2383 on the 18th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the detailed proposals regarding the location and establishment of the Aluminium Factory in Kerala have been finalised;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) when the factory is likely to be set up?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Catering on Railways

*562. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 149 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) if, as stated by the Minister, the Press report is not correct, what exactly did he say; and

(b) why no contradiction or correction was issued earlier?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Minister of Railways had said:

"Before I was a Minister and I was travelling as a citizen, I hardly took food in Railways because I used to carry my own food."

(b) No contradiction in the Press was considered necessary.

अनाज लाने-ले-जाने के लिए माल डिब्बे

*563. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ।
श्री हाथी :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनाज लाने-ले-जाने के लिये आवश्यक बन्द माल-डिब्बों की कमी है और कांडला बन्दरगाह पर उतारा जाने वाला अनाज वर्षा ऋतु में भी खुले माल डिब्बों में भेजा जाता है ;

(ख) आगरा के निकट ईदगाह रेलवे स्टेशन के गोदाम में खराब हुई गेहूं की 1300 बोरियों के अलावा, इस वर्ष किन किन स्थानों पर तथा कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं खराब हुआ ;

(ग) क्या खुले माल डिब्बों में गेहूं लादना अभी तक बन्द नहीं किया गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) अब तक हुई हानि के लिये कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये** संख्या LT–6830/66]

(ख) इस वर्ष 18 अगस्त, 1966 तक कांडला बंगदरगाह से विभिन्न स्थानों को जितना गेहूं खुले मालडिब्बों में बुक किया गया और जो परिवहन के दौरान खराब हो गया, उसकी सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) हिदायतों का पालन न करने के कारण, रेल द्वारा परिवहन के दौरान खुले माल डिब्बों में लादे गये गेहूं के परेषणों को नुक्सान पहुंचने के लिये कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Dislocation of Railway Communications in Assam

*564. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent floods in Assam have dislocated Railway communications on the various sections of the North-East Frontier Railway and if so, the steps taken to restore normally on the said Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the Lumding–Badarpur and Katakhal–Lalaghat Sections on the North-East Frontier Railway, passenger train services have not been resumed even uptil now; and

(c) if so, for how long these sections are closed to passenger traffic and the steps taken to restore this traffic?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The rail communications were

affected on Siliguri-Rangiya main line section, Lumding-Badarpur Hill section and on some of the branch lines in Cachar District. Prompt measures such as construction of temporary pile bridging over the breached railway embankment, mobilisation of a large labour force and devising of ingenious mechanical methods for clearance of land slips and deputation of additional engineers and staff for working on the affected portion were taken to restore normal communications.

(b) No, Sir. On the Lumding-Badarpur Section a bi-weekly passenger train service was introduced from 1st August, 1966 and a daily passenger train service from 9-8-1966. On the Katakhal-Lalaghat Section passenger traffic was restored from 18th July, 1966.

(c) Does not arise.

मूल्य सूचकांक

*565. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में अनाज तथा दूसरी अत्यावश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यदेशनांक में कितनी वृद्धि/कमी हुई है ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने अथवा कम करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये** संख्या LT—6831/66] ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों स सरकार मूल्य नीति के समबन्ध में विभिन्न उपाय कर रही है । इस मल्य नीति में आर्थिक नीतियों के समस्त पहलु निहित है और इन में बजट, मुद्रा, विदेशी व्यापार और सर्वोपरि सरकार की विकास तथा आय की नीतियां शामिल हैं ।

अनाज के उत्पादन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये पिछले तीन वर्षों से सरकार अनाज का आयात कर रही है, आयात नीतियों को उदार बना दिया गया है और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है । हाल में रुपये के अवमूल्यन के निर्णय के साथ ही यह फैसला किया गया है कि अवमूल्यन के प्रत्यक्ष परिणामस्वरूप सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अनाज और साथ ही उर्वरकों तथा मिट्टी के तेल, डीजल तेल और अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्य न बढ़ने दिये जाएं । सामान्य उपायों में से ये उल्लेखनीय हैं (1) अनाज, खाद्य तेलों आदि पर बैंक द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों पर चयनात्मक नियन्त्रण, (2) वायदा व्यापार का विनियमन, (3) लाइसेंस देने तथा जमाखोरी विरोधी आदेश जारी करना, (4) उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डारों की योजना को सुदृढ़ करना, विभागीय भण्डार खोलना जैसा कि नई दिल्ली में किया जा चुका है । और (5) निर्माताओं को अधिक मूल्य लेने से रोकने के लिये निवेदन करना ।

Buildings for S.T.C. and M.M.T.C.

*566. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation are paying Rs. 12 lakhs per year as rent; and

(b) if so, why Government building is not being built for housing the offices of these Undertakings?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah) : (a) The S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. are paying a rent of Rs. 14,13,325/- per annum, for their office accommodation.

(b) It has now been decided to allot a plot of land for construction of office building for the two Corporations. Necessary

steps are being taken by the Corporations to prepare layout and plans of construction.

Wig Manufacturing Plants

*567. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Japan has submitted a report to his Ministry that India should concentrate on the export of raw or semi-processed human hair rather than on wigs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the international price of human hair has increased considerably following a U.S. ban on imports from Communist China; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to augment the exports and to set up wig manufacturing plants?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Wig manufacturing is a labour intensive industry where skill and experience are essential and that the Japanese are well established in this trade and are considered among the best in the world. It will take quite sometime for India to set up her own wig manufacturing industry.

2. If India, at present does not meet the human hair requirements of Japan for manufacture of wigs the latter may turn to other sources of supply.

3. It is not certain that U.S. ban on human hair of Chinese origin will continue indefinitely. India should therefore try to secure the Japanese market on a long term basis.

4. If prices of natural hair shoot up unreasonably high the substitute materials will push the natural human hair out of the market.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) 1. State Trading Corporation has entered into firm long term arrangements with the Devasthanams in the South for delivery of hair collections exclusively to them.

2. State Trading Corporation has already firm contracts for export of over 30 tons of processed human hair valued at Rs. 99 lacs approximately during 1966-67.

3. State Trading Corporation's wigs and wiglet factory in Madras is expected to go into production sometime in September, 1966 and the exports would start by the end of this year.

4. State Trading Corporation has fixed export target for the year 1967-68 at Rs. 2 crores.

Attack on Motorman of Local Train on Central Railway

*568. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Bade:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri S. M Banerjee:
Shri Manoharan:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Maurya:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Dr. U. Misra:

*568. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a motorman of a local train on Central Railway in Bombay was attacked by Passengers recently for his having stopped the train between Curry Road Station and Chinchpokli;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government or R.P.F. have decided to provide Police escort for the running staff for a fortnight;

(c) whether any inquiry was made into the Passengers' charge that the stoppage was due to "bootlegging" activities and was deliberate or Railway's suspicion that it was due to tampering with the brake apparatus; and

(b) if so, the conclusions of this inquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, but the train was not stopped by the motorman, but by the application of emergency brakes by some unknown persons.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) and (d). Government Railway Police Dadar have registered a case on crime No. 112/66 U/S 332/427 I.P.C. and 127 I.R.A. The case is still under police investigation.

बिहार में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग

2740. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों का समुचित विकास नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में केन्द्र द्वारा कोई अध्ययन किया गया है; और

(ग) केन्द्र ने कितनी सहायता दी है और उनके विकास के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिये केन्द्र ने राज्य सरकारों को क्या निदेश दिये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विबुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं । पिछले दशक में बिहार में लघु एककों की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) जी, हां । पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान बिहार में विकास की संभावना का निश्चित पता लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय लघु उद्योग संगठन द्वारा 16 देश क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय लघु उद्योग संगठन बिहार में लघु उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए सभी संभव सहायता दे रहा है । नये कारखाने लगाने के लिये तकनीकी योजनाओं के बारे में आर्थिक जानकारी देने के अतिरिक्त कच्चे माल/आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के स्थान पर इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली वस्तुओं इत्यादि का उसने इस्तेमाल करने के लिये तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन भी कराया जाता है । केन्द्रीय लघु उद्योग संगठन, बिहार राज्य में लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान, पटना के द्वारा सहायक उद्योगों का तेजी विकास करने के लिए भी प्रयास कर रहा है । इन उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए, बिहार में एक क्षेत्रीय, सहायक उद्योग/उपसमिति भी स्थापित कर दी गई है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त बिहार राज्य को, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना करने के लिए 74.15 लाख रु० की राशि ऋण के रूप में तथा 188.05 लाख रु० की राशि ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में दी गई थी ।

Industries in Indore

2741. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industries in Indore have suffered heavy losses as a result of cut in electricity supply from the Gandhi Sagar Power House;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Power House showed signs of a shut down even in April, 1965 owing to failure of rains in 1964; and

(c) if so, the action taken to save the industries from sustaining loss as a result of power cut?

The Minister of State in tht Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Truck-Train Collision

2742. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a loaded motor truck collided

with the 13 Up Latur-Kurduwadi Passenger Train on the Sholapur Division of the Central Railway on the 27th June, 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loss of life and property if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). On 26-6-1966 while train No. 13 LK Down Pilgrim Special was running between Mahisgaon and Kurduwadi stations it side collied with a motor truck.

(c) As a result of this accident one passenger in the train was killed and another two sustained injuries.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 95/-.

Drilling for Gold on Kerala Border

2743. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drilling operations to find out gold deposits on the borders of Kerala and Madras in the Wynaad area have been undertaken; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Detailed investigations by exploratory drilling have been undertaken by the Geological Survey of India in the Wynaad gold field which falls within Nilgiri district of Madras and Kozhikode (Calicut) district of Kerala. These investigations are being carried out to make an assessment of the tenor of the lodes, their precise extent, reserves and economic workability under modern mining and technology. A final evaluation of the persistence of gold values and their economic workability can be made only after the drilling is completed.

Tapioca Starch Industry

2744. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import large quantities of maize starch this year; and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this will adversely affect the development of tapioca starch industry in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir. However, maize is being imported under P.L. 480.

(b) No, Sir. Tapioca starch production is complementary to the production of maize starch. All possible help in the increased use of tapioca starch in the textile industry as well as in various other fields in being rendered by the Government.

Export of Coir Products

2745. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme to explore new markets for coir products in countries like the U.S.A.,

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to expand home market for coir products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to carry out market surveys in U.S.A., Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An intensive market survey is proposed to be conducted in U.S.A. through a leading specialised agency. The proposal to carry out survey in the other countries through the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade is also under consideration.

Several measures have also been taken by the Coir Board to expand the home market for Coir products. These include setting up of show-rooms and sales-depots in important cities, appointment of accredited dealers in various cities for popularisation and sale of coir goods, carrying out publicity through the medium of exhibitions, advertisements, documentary films, etc.

Manufacture of Shoes

2746. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation propose to manufacture shoes by means of machines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a fully mechanised and export oriented footwear-*cum*-tannery plant, by the State Trading Corporation, for production of machine made footwear of standardised quality for overseas markets, is under examination.

Import of Dry Fruits and Dates

2747. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that under the export promotion scheme connecting the import of dry fruits and dates with the export of engineering goods, if any exporter wanted to import only one item instead of both dry fruits and dates, the ratio in which the dry fruits could be converted into dates was 1 to 4, if so, the date on which the scheme was started and under which Public Notice the same was announced?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): No, Sir. The question does not arise.

Exporters

2748. **Shri Dharmalingam:**
Shri J. R. Mehta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1938 on the 11th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the names and addresses of those few exporters, who have not fulfilled their export obligations, the amount involved in the licences issued to them and the amount of bond enforcement;

(b) whether any study has been made to assess the causes of the default of these exporters and the punishment awarded to them;

(c) the reason, why the scheme was suspended for exports beyond 1st August, 1965;

(d) whether it is a act that the import licences for the imported dry fruits from Iran and import of dates from Iraq were issued as additional or special incentive besides the normal incentives against the same export; and

(e) if so, the detail of these normal incentives in the case of export of engineering goods?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed* in Library. See No. LT 6832/66].

The explanations given by these exporters for non-fulfilment of export obligation are, generally, unfavourable market conditions or manufacturers inability to supply goods.

(c) The Scheme was intended to be one of providing assistance for a limited period only, in order to introduce our manufactured products in Assam and African markets. The Scheme was withdrawn from the 1st August, 1965 when it was considered that such additional assistance was no longer necessary.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Under the Special Export Promotion Scheme for Engineering Goods, valid in respect of exports before 6th June, 1966, import licences were issued at varying percentage of the f.o.b. value of the export products, generally on the formula of the import entitlement being twice the import content, subject to a maximum of 75 per cent of the f.o.b. value of export.

5th Steel Plant

2749. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Andhra Assembly's resolution on the 5th Steel Plan;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to increasing regional conflicts and rival regional claims which are destructive of national unity; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to arbitrate regional claims in the interest of national unity?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are confident that occasional regional differences can be resolved in accordance with the constitutional procedures in the ultimate interest of the nation as a whole.

Use of Railway Institute Halls for Cinema Shows

2750. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have directed that Institute Halls used for showing regular cinema shows should not be so used in future;

(b) whether this order also applies to Halls where regular shows were being shown by Institutes or agencies run by the Railway employees themselves;

(c) the number of people likely to be thrown out of work at Danapur, Jamalpur, Chittaranjan where cinema shows were being organised by the Railway employees' Institutes themselves;

(d) whether any representation has been received that such Institutes or agencies be allowed to organise shows not on a commercial but on "no profit no loss" basis, and if so, whether the Railway authorities are reconsidering the matter; and

(e) the compensation or alternative jobs, if any, provided for the Institute staff?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, It has been decided that while there is no objection to the Institute management occasionally arranging under their auspices cinema shows, letting out of Institute Halls for cinema shows as a regular measure should not be permitted. Similarly, it has been decided that where Institute Halls are being used for cinema purposes as a regular measure under the auspices of the Institute authorities, steps should be taken for discontinuance of the same.

(c) As far as Chittaranjan is concerned the question does not arise as the Cinema Halls adjacent to the Institutes there have been let out by the Administration to contractors. As regards Danapur and Jamalpur, the total number of Institute employees engaged for cinema purposes is 20 full time and 9 part-time. As the Institute are permitted to organise occasional cinema shows under their own auspices, only few number of employees out of these are likely to be rendered surplus.

(d) Yes. Representations have been received for permitting the status-quo ante to continue. It is, however, not proposed to reconsider the matter as far as general policy is concerned.

(e) Question of giving employment or compensation to surplus institute employees does not arise.

Transfer of Loco Shed at Jhajha to Asansol

2751. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to transfer the Loco Shed at Jhajha, Eastern Railway, to Asansol;

(b) whether the authorities have started transferring the personnel and locomotives to Asansol;

(c) the impact of this on the employment of permanent and casual labour at Jhajha; and

(d) whether the Trade Unions have lodged any protest urging reconsideration of the decision and if so, the response of the Railway authorities thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Some WP locomotives of Jhajha shed are under transfer to Asansol shed for convenience in maintenance. Only three drivers have been transferred from

Jhajha to Asansol but no other Running or Maintenance staff are proposed to be transferred.

(d) No protest have been received from Trade Unions.

Supply of Ration to Railway Employees

2752. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the beginning of this year, the Railway employees at Kiul, Jamalpur, Lakhisarai and other stations have been getting only part of their rations and that too irregularly;

(b) whether no ration was supplied at all by the Kiul Co-operative Society in May, 1966; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure regular supplies to the Railway employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Kiul, Jamalpur and Lakhisarai are covered by modified rationing scheme. Bihar State authorities have already been contacted at the highest level for ensuring adequate and regular supply of rationed items to the fair price shops catering to the needs of Railway employees.

खगरिया पूर्वी कैबिन के निकट उपरिगामी पुल

2753. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को खगरिया पूर्वी केबिन के निकट एक उपरिगामी पुल बनाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में खगरिया (मुंगेर), बिहार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के निवासियों से कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अस्पताल, न्यायालय तथा कालेज रेलवे लाइन के उत्तर की ओर स्थित हैं और लड़के, लड़कियों, वकीलों रोगियों और कर्मचारियों को वहां आने जाने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है; और

(ग) सरकार का उस स्थान पर उपरिगामी अथवा निचला पुल कब तक बनाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) इस समय यह बताना असामयिक होगा कि काम कब शुरू किया जायेगा, क्योंकि वर्तमान समपार के बदले एक सड़क ऊपरी पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव अभी रेलवे और राज्य सरकार के बीच जांच की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है ।

Steel for Agricultural Purposes in Tripura

2754. **Shri Biren Dutta:**
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel lifted by Tripura Government for agricultural purposes during the years 1960 to 1966 so far;

(b) whether the entire quality that has been utilised during the same period; and

(c) if not, the amount of steel that could not be utilised and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Train Service between Hardwar and Dehra Dun

2755. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the through train service between Hardwar and Dehra Dun had been recently suspended; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to wash away of part of a bridge between Kansrao and Doiwala following a flash-flood in the river Suswa, train running beyond Hardwar on Hardwar–Dehra Dun section has remained suspended since 25th July, 1966. Shuttle services with arrangements for transhipment of passengers at the breach site were run from 28th July, 1966 but had to be discontinued from 1st August, 1966, following further heavy floods and damages.

Telephones at Railway Station in Olavakkot Division

2756. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkat:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations in the Olavakkot Division of the Southern Railway which have not been provided with telephone facilities;

(b) whether the Southern Railway has any scheme to provide telephone facilities at these stations to enable the passengers to get information regarding the late running of trains;

(c) whether any representation has been received by the said Railway to provide telephone facilities in any of the stations; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There are 145 crossing stations and 38 flag stations ('D' Class) on Olavakkot Division of Southern Railways. P. & T. telephones are provided at 69 crossing stations located at places served by public exchanges. Railway telephones are, however, provided at all stations, except 18 flag ('D' Class) stations.

(b) Yes. Although there is no scheme to scheme to provide Railway telephone facilit tional station, as all stations served by P. & T. Exchanges are already provided with such telephones, the South Railway have a scheme to provide Railway telephone facility at each of the 18 flag ('D' Class) stations where Railway telephones are not provided at present.

(c) Yes. In 1964, a representation was received by the Southern Railway regarding provision of P. &. T. telephone at Trikarpur and Charvattur Stations. The Southern Railway has also received a representation to provide a Railway telephone at Iringal flag ('D' Class) station.

(d) A P. &. T. telephone has been provided at Trikarpur. A P. & T. telephone could not be provided at Charvatur as it is not within the normal range of service of the P. & T. exchange. As regards provision of a Railway telephone at Iringal station, the matter has been pursued with the P. & T. Department and a telephone is expected to be provided shortly.

Electric Trains

2757. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will th Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electric trains in the country with mileage;

(b) how they compare with Diesel Locomotives as regards speed and efficiency; and

(c) the programme of introduction of electric trains in the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The average number of trains being electrically hauled daily is 2254, and the break up is indicated below:

Subarban	Passenger	Goods
1755	110	389

The total route Kilometrage electrified on Indian Railways is 2517 as on 31.7.66.

(b) Speed of electric and diesel locomotive are almost comparable on level sections but the Electric Loco can attain higher

speeds on graded sections. As regards efficiency and cost of operation, the position varies from section to section depending on the density of traffic, gradients in the sections, cost of energy consumed, the pattern of traffic etc. Electric traction becomes more economical as the density of traffic goes up. For suburban services also electric traction is more efficient.

(c) In addition to the electrification work on 900 Route Kms. thrown forward from the 3rd Plan, electrification of about 1900 Route Kms. is under consideration for the 4th Plan.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries

2758. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided for the cottage and small scale industries in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how much was spent and on what schemes;

(c) the reasons for the short-fall in expenditure; and

(d) the programme along with the provision in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) Rs. 2·64 crores.

(b) Rs. 219.56 creres are estimated to have been spent on the development of Handlooms and Powerlooms Industries, Small Scale Industries. Industries Estates, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Coir and Khadi and Village Industries.

(c) The reasons for the short-fall in expenditure were mainly the declaration of the national emergency in 1962, higher priority accorded by certain States to certain sectors other than that of small industries, shortages of imported and certain indigenous raw materials, shortage of power in some States and marketing difficulties in respect of the products of certain small industries.

(d) The programme and Provisions for different small industries for the Fourth Plan have yet to be finalised.

देवलटी स्टेशन दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर रेल सेवा का बन्द किया जाना

2759. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 11 मई, 1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार देवलटी स्टेशन (दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे) पर सिगनल तक लगे हुए 40 फीट लम्बे तार के काट दिये जाने से सिगनल की लाइट बन्द हो गई और उसके परिणामस्वरूप चार घंटे तक रेल सेवा बन्द रही; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां। 8-5-66 को दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के हवड़ा-खड़गपुर खंड पर देउलटि स्टेशन पर सिगनलों से जुड़े हुए 40 फीट लम्बे केबुल चोरी चले गये जिसके कारण सिगनलों की बत्ती काम नहीं कर रही थी। यह खराबी 8-5-66 को 19.32 बजे हुई और 9-5-66 को 10.20 पर ठीक हुई। इस खराबी के कारण 8-5-66 की शाम को सबसे व्यस्त घंटों में हवड़ा से चलने वाली गाड़ियां देर से चलीं।

(ख) 9-5-66 को बगान पुलिस स्टेशन पर चोरी की रिपोर्ट दर्ज करायी गई और पुलिस अधिकारियों ने रेल अधिकारियों के साथ घटनास्थल की जांच की। उपस्करों की चोरी और समाज-विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा अन्य गैर-कानूनी कार्रवाइयों के कारण गाड़ियों का आना-जाना बन्द होने के बारे में राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से

निकट सम्पर्क कायम रखा जाता है । इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए चोरियों और गाड़ियों के चलने में रुकावट डालने की अन्य घटनाओं के दुष्प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में अखबारों में उपयुक्त विज्ञापनों, यात्रियों मे पर्चों के वितरण, डिब्बों में और स्टेशनों पर अंग्रेजी और अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में इश्तहारों के प्रदर्शन और हवड़ा-खड़गपुर खण्ड पर उपनगरी स्टेशनों के सिनेमाघरों मे स्लाइड दिखालाने के माध्यम से प्रचार की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इसके अलावा रेल प्रशासन की प्रार्थना पर फिल्म डिवीज़न द्वारा तैयार किया गया एक न्यूज़रील जुलाई, 1966 से दिखलाया जा रहा है ।

फ्लाइंग मेल के इंजन में खराबी

2760. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 मई, 1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में दिये गये समाचार के अनुसार जालंधर तथा लुधियाना स्टेशनों के बीच दिल्ली आ रही फ्लाइंग मेल का इंजन खराब हो गया था और इसके परिणामस्वरूप यातायात चार घंटे तक रुका रहा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां । 8-5-66 को जालंधर छावनी और चिहेरू स्टेशनों के बीच 28 डाउन फ्लाइग मेल का इंजन खराब हो गया जिसके फलस्वरूप गाड़ी 3 घण्टे 24 मिनट तक रुकी रही ।

(ख) इंजन की खराबी का कारण यह था कि दाईं ओर की ड्राइविंग क्रैंकपिन टूट गई थी ।

बेलघरिया स्टेशन पर पटाखे

2761. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 मई, 1966 को बेलघरिया स्टेशन पर कई पटाखे फटे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दो रेलवे कुलियों और कुछ यात्रियों को चोट आई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन विस्फोटों के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) से (ग) जी हां । सही स्थिति यह है कि 8-5-66 को बेलघरिया डाकघर के निकट संयुक्त वामपक्षी मोर्चे द्वारा 17 बजे से 20 बजे तक एक सभा का आयोजन किया गया था । उस सभा में श्री राम चटर्जी ने भाषण किया था । भाषण के बाद जब श्री चटर्जी और उनके अनुयायी बेलघरिया स्टेशन पर गाड़ी की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे तो कुछ अज्ञात बदमाशों ने अप मुख्य और डाउन उपनगरीय प्लेटफ़ार्म पर 8 पटाखे फेंके । विस्फोटों के कारण, डाउन उपनगरीय प्लेटफार्म पर प्रतीक्षा-रत एक भारिक की टांग में चोट आ गयी । उसे इलाज के लिए बी० आर० सिंह अस्पताल भेज दिया गया ।

उसी स्टेशन के असबाब उठाने वाले एक और भारित को भी सीने में मामूली चोट आयी । उसे स्थानीय अस्पताल में

भेज दिया गया, जहां उसका प्राथमिक उपचार किया गया । दो यात्रियों को भी मामूली चोट पहुंची ।

पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के अफसर घटनास्थल पर पहुंच गये । इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यभारी अधिकारी, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, सियालदाह ने धारा 148/336 भारतीय दण्ड संहिता/6 (3) भारतीय विस्फोटक अधिनियम के अधीन मामला दर्ज किया । पश्चिम बंगाल के खुफ़िया विभाग ने छान-बीन के लिए मामले को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और छानबीन की जा रही है। अभी तक एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया है ।

जापान को रुई का निर्यात

2762. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जापान को किये जाने वाले रुई के निर्यात में कमी कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रुई के निर्यात में यह कमी इसके मूल्य में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो (एक) 1964–65 में और (दो) इस समय रुई के क्या दाम हैं; और

(घ) रुई का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) तथा (ख). 1965–66 में जापान को रुई के निर्यात में, 1964–65 की तुलना में कुछ कमी हुई है ।

(ग) 1964–65 तथा 196–66 में निर्यात कीमतें निम्नलिखित थीं :—

रु० प्रति केण्डी

		1964-65	1965-66
बंगाल देशी (बढ़िया)	निम्नतम कीमत	715	715
	उच्चतम कीमत	980	930

सूचना: केण्डी=784 पौण्ड,

(घ) 1965–66 में जापान को भारतीय रुई के निर्यात में इतनी कमी नहीं हुई है कि इसके लिए विशेष निर्यात सम्बर्द्धन उपायों की आवश्यकता हो । बंगाल देशी रुई के मुक्त निर्यात की अनुमति जारी है ।

भुसावल में रेल के डिब्बे में चोरी

2763. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 मई, 1966 के 'वीर अर्जुन' में छपे समाचार के अनुसार रेलवे सुरक्षा दल ने मई, 1966 में भुसावल में एक रेल डिब्बे से चोरी करते हुए एक व्यक्ति को मार दिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा दल ने चोरों के एक गिरोह का पीछा किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(घ) मारा गया व्यक्ति किस जगह का था ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) दो व्यक्ति ।

(घ) शिवाजी नगर भुसावल का ।

लुधियाना में रेलवे फाटक के निकट बम मिलना

2764. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 मई, 1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार लुधियाना में माडल टाउन के रेलवे फाटक के निकट चार किलोग्राम के वजन का एक बम मिला था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह बम किसी अन्य देश में निर्मित था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बरामद हुए बम के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य आडनेंस अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि यह इंग्लैड का बना हुआ शस्त्र था जिसका प्रयोग भारत और पाकिस्तान की सेनाएं करती हैं । आगरा के विस्फोटक निरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) लुधियाना सिटी की सिविल पुलिस ने विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम की धारा 4/5 के अधीन एक मामला नं० 183 दर्ज किया था और इसकी अभी छानबीन की जा रही है । अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है ।

India Electrical Works Limited, Calcutta

2765. **Shri Maurya:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4712 on the 29th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision to stabilise and rehabilitate the India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) and (b). The matter is actively being considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Deposit of Phosphate Ores

2766. **Dr. M. M. Das**. Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of phosphate ores have been found in India;

(b) if so, the places where these deposits have been located; and

(c) whether there are possibilities of commercial exploitation of these deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nandup, Sungri, Kulamara and Patharghara in Singhbhum district, Bihar; Sitaramapuram in Visakhapatnam district Andhra Pradesh; Nambakurichchi, Terani and Karail in Tirchirapalli, district, Madras; Birmania in Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan; Mussoorie, Dehra Dun district, Uttar Pradesh; and Laccadive-Amindive group of islands.

(c) There are possibilities of commercial exploitation of some of these phosphate rock deposits. Works on further investigations which are necessary for such development of the deposits is in progress.

Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee Report

2767. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Qustion No. 2762 on th 25th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee report concerning various collaboration agreements by India with foreign countries has been submitted;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The report is expected to be received shortly.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Thefts of Copper Wires

2766. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rail services were disrupted on account of large-scale thefts of copper wire disrupting connections with control room in the 2nd or 3rd week of May, 1966 in the Eastern region around Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents; 66].

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, 143 trains in Howrah and 39 trains in Sealdah Division on Eastern Railway and 10 trains on the South Eastern Railway were affected due to these thefts.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-6833/66].

(c) The matter has been pursued with the State Government and the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Inspector General of Police, West Bengal has specially directed the Criminal Investigation Department Branch to enquire and keep a special watch on such thefts, besides the other normal preventive steps which were taken.

Textile Inquiry Committee

2769. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Inquiry Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if not, when it is expected to submit the report;

(c) the number of textile mills (i) closed, (ii) nationalised, and (iii) running into loss in the country during the Third Plan period; and

(d) the steps envisaged to rehabilitate these mills?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No such committee has been appointed.

(c) (i) 24 cotton textile mills remained closed as at the end of March, 1966.

(ii) During the Third Plan period 8 mills have been taken over under Section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and are being managed by Authorised Controllers.

(iii) Mills which incur losses in one year may not incur losses in the subsequent year or years. It is therefore difficult to say precisely how many mills were running into loss during the Third Plan period. However, the number could be estimated at about 30.

(d) Investigations are instituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in suitable cases and on the basis of the Investigation reports action is taken where possible, to re-open closed mills under Authorised Controllers. In suitable cases, loans are obtained by the mills from the banks against Central and State Governments guarantees Old unworkable mills are scrapped and licences for new mills at the same place or nearabout are granted to suitable parties recommended by the State Governments concerned, so that the displaced labour may find employment locally.

All-Metal Charkha

2770. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 358 on the 4th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the trials of the model of the all-metal charkha have since been completed and the experiments in the use of elctrical power also made;

(b) the results of these trials and experiments; and

(c) when in large-scale production of this charkha will commence?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Field trials of all-metal charkha have been completed; power is used for opening and cleaning of cotton, but not for spinning;

(b) The main results are:

(i) Capacity of the charkha to produce 20 metric hanks (each of 1000 metres) of yarn in eight hours has been established;

(ii) An average spinner can earn about Rs. 2/- on reaching the average level of production of 20 hanks in 8 hours.

(iii) reduction in labour charges from about 18 paise to about 14 paise per metric hank; and

(iv) maintenance of the quality of yarn irrespective of the skill of the operator of the instrument.

(c) Against the order for 12,000 charkhas placed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, 1200 charkhas have been received. It is hoped that with the removal of power shortage, the production will increase.

Production of Watches made by Hindustan Machine Tools

2771. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of watches produced by the Hindustan Machine Tools during the period from 1st April, 1965 to 1st April, 1966;

(b) the total value thereof;

(c) the percentage of foreign exchange content therein; and

(d) the steps taken to further reduce the import of components?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) 1,96,110.

(b) Rs. 1,97,52,600/-.

(c) 28%.

(d) The import content has been reduced to 16% during 1966-67. Further reduction would depend upon the establishment of indigenous capacity for the manufacture of items like jewels springs, hair springs and shock absorbers. Efforts are being made in this direction.

Vestibule Tourist Train on the Delhi-Jaipur-Agra Route

2772. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce a vestibule tourist train on the Delhi-Jaipur-Agra route on the lines of the Taj Express; and

(b) if so, when the plans would be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No; there is no justification for such a train.

(b) Does not arise.

Exports

2773. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment has been made of the effect of unprecedented drought last year on export earnings of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The drought conditions last year affected the production of various agricultural and plantation crops which resulted in a decline in exports of important agricultural products and products of agriculture based industries. The estimated loss in export earnings in 1965-66, due directly or indirectly to a fall in agricultural production, is about Rs. 70 crores. The items which have shown considerable fall in exports are groundnuts, castor oil, groundnut oil, linseed oil, cashew shell oil, oilcakes, tobacco, raw cotton, raw jute, other vegetable fibres, ginger, chillies, turmeric, fennel seed, aniseed, cashew kernels, walnuts, mangoes, tamarind, pulses, onions, tapioca chips, gum and resins, certain varieties of essential oils, tea and coffee. In terms of quantity, exports of jute manufactures declined by nearly 60 thousand tonnes. Substantial loss has also been sustained due to decline in exports of other manufactured items based on agriculture, important among such items being cotton manufactures.

Export of Shoes

2774. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Corporation has been formed for the boosting up of export of shoes;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same; and

(c) when it will come into force?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi

2775. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi that were commissioned up to the end of 1965-66;

(b) the production capacity of the units commissioned;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange for import of essential raw materials and components required for full production; and

(d) the estimated cost of production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. are in charge of three plants *viz.*, the Heavy Machine Building Plant, Foundry Forge Plant and the Heavy Machine Tools Plant. Of these, the Heavy Machine Building Plant and the Foundry Forge Plant were partly commissioned up to the end of 1965-66.

(b) Production capacity of the part units commissioned is estimated as under:

	Production capacity
(i) Heavy Machine Building plant	10,500 toones per year
(ii) Foundry Forge Plant :	
Grey iron Castings shop	2,730 tonnes per year
Copper Alloy Shop	75 tonnes per year
Aluminium Alloy Shop	33 tonnes per year
Pattern Shop	21,500 man hours per month
Tool and die shop	7650 standard hours per month
Installation workshop	75 tonnes per month
Oxygen Plant	549 cubic metre per hour
Compressor House	10000 cubic metre per hour

(c) The foreign exchange required each year for the imports of essential raw materials and components required for full production will be as follows:—

	(In Rupees Crores)
Heavy Machine Building Plant	13.23
Foundry Forge Plant	2.47
Heavy Machine Tools Plant	1.57

(d) The estimated cost of production is as follows:

	(*In Rupees Crores*)
Heavy Machine Building Plant	54.13
Foundry Forge Plant	41.35
Heavy Machine Tools Plant	8.77

विश्व बैंक से ऋण

2776. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री विगे :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री 6 मई, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1540 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था (विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध संस्था) से ऋण की राशि तथा ऋण लेने के प्रयोजन के सम्बन्ध में समझौता हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने 29 जून, 1966 को 680 लाख अमरीकी डालरों के बराबर जो ऋण देना मंजूर किया था, उस पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लिया जायेगा । उस पर प्रति वर्ष एक प्रतिशत के 3/4 के हिसाब से केवल सेवा-प्रभार लिया जायेगा ।

यह ऋण अर्धवार्षिक किश्तों में 50 वर्ष की अवधि में वापस किया जायेगा । ऋण की वापसी 15 अगस्त, 1976 (अर्थात् लगभग 10 वर्ष बाद) से शुरू हो कर 15 फरवरी, 2016 को समाप्त होगी । 15 फरवरी, 1986 को दी जाने वाली किश्त को मिला कर तब तक की प्रत्येक किश्त मूल रकम के एक प्रतिशत के आधे (1 प्रतिशत का $\frac{1}{2}$) के हिसाब से और उसके बाद की प्रत्येक किश्त मूल रकम के डेढ़ प्रतिशत ($1\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत) के हिसाब से दी जायेगी ।

यह ऋण 1966–67 के बजट पत्रों में उल्लिखित रेलवे कार्यक्रम के लिए मुख्यतः चल-स्टाक और ऊपरी बिजलीकरण, सिगनल, संयंत्र और मशीनों आदि के पुर्जों के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा की अदायगी के लिए है । इस सिलसिले में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि रेलवे सामान और पुर्जों का खर्च पूरा करने के लिए द्विपक्षीय रकम कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है या उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ।

औद्योगिक प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल की अफ्रीकी देशों की यात्रा

2777. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2407 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्तूबर, नवम्बर, 1965 में संयुक्त उपक्रमों की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए कुछ पश्चिम अफ्रीकी देशों में गये औद्योगिक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उस प्रतिवेदन पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) इस समय, सम्बद्ध सरकारी विभाग, प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल द्वारा की गई

विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ।

Attempt to Derail Assam Mail

2778. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 983 on the 25th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation report regarding the attempt to derail Assam Mail on 16th September, 1965 has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The police after investigation submitted a final report in the case U/S 128 of Indian Railways Act, as no clue could be found.

(c) The final report is submitted to the Court and has not been received by the Ministry of Railways, as yet.

Eradication of Pests in Tea Plantations

2779. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3713 on the 15th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the eradication of pests in the tea plantations, which was being prepared by the Tea Board, has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A detailed scheme has been drawn up by the Tea Board involving a capital outlay of Rs. 41 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 89 lakhs per year. It is proposed to have the scheme examined in a seminar of experts before finalising Government's decision on it.

Import of Cars by S.T.C.

2780. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation still imports cars;

(b) if so, the number of cars imported in 1965-66;

(c) the purpose for which the cars were imported; and

(d) whether these were sold to the individuals?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The S.T.C. does not import any cars directly. Consequently replies to clause (a) to (d) of the question are in the negative. The S.T.C., however, purchases used imported cars only from Embassies, High Commissions and their Consulates, Experts, Technicians and non-privileged persons, in accordance with Government decision. During the year 1965-66 (upto 31-12-65) the S.T.C. purchased from diplomats, etc. 356 such cars.

Cars purchased by the Corporation are sold within the framework of priorities laid down by the Government. The following is the order of priority laid down:

(1) Tourist Promotion.
(2) Rashtrapati Bhavan.
(3) Raj Bhavan.
(4) Defence requirements.
(5) Central/State Governments.
(6) Public Sector Undertakings.
(7) General Public, by Tenders.

Export of Coal

2781. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire export of Coal is

done by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) if not, how much is done through M.M.T.C.;

(c) whether the exported coal is carried by Indian ships; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Export of coal by set only is effected through the MMTC. Other exports which go by land or river such as to Nepal are made directly by the trade.

(c) and (d). The MMTC have contracts for export of coal with two foreign countries namely Burma and Ceylon. Burma contract is on FOBT basis and colliers are arranged by that Government whereas the Ceylon contract is on C&F basis, and coal is carried in Indian Ships.

Export of Indian Films

2782. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Motion Picture Export Promotion Corporation has been able to explore markets for Indian films;

(b) if so, to which countries;

(c) the terms of export to those countries; and

(d) whether any film has been exported so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Markets for Indian films have been explored by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation in the following countries:—

United Kingdom, East Africa, West Indies, Persian Gulf, Israel, Aden, Afghanistan, Burma, Iran, Mauritius, Madagascar, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Hongkong Indonesia, Japan, U.S.A. and East European countries.

(c) The terms of export to these countries are as follows:—

U.K.: On Minimum Guarantee Basis.

East Africa: West Indies, Mauritius & Madagascar, Iran, Israel, Persian Gulf, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Burma, Hongkong, and U.S.A. on outright sale basis; payment by L/C or D/A terms.

Afghanistan & Aden: On hire basis for a limited screening extending up to a period of 2 months.

East European Countries: Steps are being taken to change the basis of trade from a purely barter basis (i.e. sale of Indian film against purchase of film produced by the East European countries) to our selling of Indian films in exchange for film of the East European Countries plus 50% of the value of the Indian film being paid in Cash.

(d) Yes, Sir; 25 picture have been exported from 1964 till 31st July, 1966.

पान के लिये वातानुकूलित डिब्बे

2783. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बंगाल तथा आसाम से बिहार के चम्पारन, सारन तथा मुजफ्फरपुर जिलों को पान भेजे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ग्रीष्म ऋतु में गरमी के कारण लाखों रुपये के पान ख़राब हो जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पानों के लिये वातानुकूलित डिब्बे प्रयोग में लाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) आम तौर पर

पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्तर्गत दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के पाशंकुड़ा, बागनान, मेचेदा, खड़गपुर और जलेश्वर स्टेशनों से बिहार राज्य के चम्पारण, सारन और मुजफ्फरपुर जिलों में स्थित पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के स्टेशनों के लिए पान भेजा जाता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रेलवे स्टेशनों का विद्युतीकरण

2784. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965–66 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था की गई;

(ख) उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ डिवीजन में पारियावन (पी० क्यू० एन०) गढ़ी मानिकपुर (जी० एच० आर०) तथा हरनाम-गंज (एच० एन० एम०) स्टेशनों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था किये जाने से पहले मिट्टी के तेल की प्रति मास खपत क्या थी तथा इन स्टेशनों पर इस समय प्रति मास कितनी बिजली खर्च होती है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिजली की खपत पर मिट्टी के तेल की खपत से अधिक खर्चा आता है और यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे प्रशासन का विचार इन सभी स्टेशनों को अपनी आवश्यकता से अधिक बिजली खर्च न करने तथा बड़ी प्रीतदीप्त नलियों (फ्लूओरेसेंट ट्यूब) की बजाय बल्ब इस्तेमाल करने के आदेश जारी करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 226 स्टेशन ।

(ख)

स्टेशन का नाम	बिजली लगने से पहले मिट्टी के तेल का महीने में औसत खपत (लिटर में)	महीने में बिजली की औसत खपत इकाइयों में (किलोवाट घंटे)
1. परिआवां	62	150
2. गढ़ीमानिकपुर	79	200
3. हरनाम गंज	121	400

(ग) बिजली की खपत का खर्च सामान्यतया मिट्टी के तेल के खर्च से ज्यादा है लेकिन इस पर इस दृष्टि से विचार किया जाये कि बिजली से बेहतर और अच्छी रोशनी के अलावा अन्य सुविधाएं भी मिलती हैं। रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली के खर्च में किफायत के लिए पहले से ही हिदायतें दी जा चुकी हैं, जिनमें बिजली की खपत के लिए सीमा निश्चित करना भी शामिल है । जहां कहीं भी अच्छे ढंग की रोशनी के लिए औचित्य है, वहां फ्लुओरेसेंट ट्यूब की व्यवस्था की गयी है जो कम खर्चीली होती है और उसकी रोशनी टंगस्टन तंतु बल्बों की अपेक्षा 100 प्रतिशत अधिक अच्छी होती है ।

रूस को मवेशियों का निर्यात

2785. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ मवेशी जो उत्तर प्रदेश से रूस में भेजे जा रहे थे, रोगी होने के कारण बम्बई से ही वापस लौटा दिये गये थे;

(ख) यह सौदा किस अभिकरण के माध्यम से किया गया था;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या रूस ने इसी कारण से मवेशी खरीदने के सम्बन्ध में अपना दूसरा सौदा भी रद्द कर दिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) से (घ). परिचित नस्ल के कुछ पशुओं का भारत से आयात करने को सोवियत रूस के प्राधिकारी कुछ समय से इच्छुक रहे हैं जैसे कि उन्होंने हमें मेरिनों भेड़ें भेजी हैं। दोनों देशों के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा विस्तार से की गयी जांच के बाद राज्य व्यापार निगम ने स्वीकृत विशिष्टियों के 42 पशुओं, 19 साहीवाल नस्ल और 23 मुर्रा नस्ल के पशुओं का सम्भरण करने के लिये 15-3-66 को एक संविदा की थी। विभिन्न पशु केन्द्रों से की गई जांच के पश्चात् लखनऊ के पास स्थित उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के फार्म से 28 पशुओं और नई दिल्ली के पूसा इंस्टीट्यूट फार्म से 14 पशुओं का चयन किया गया था। संविदा के अनुसार पशुओं को भेजने से पहले फार्मों द्वारा उनका परीक्षण किया गया था तथा वे स्वस्थ पाये गये थे। बम्बई में जहाज पर लदान से पूर्व उनके और परीक्षण के दौरान रूसी विशेषज्ञों ने 10 पशुओं के दोष युक्त होने की घोषणा की, यद्यपि भारतीय विशेषज्ञ इससे सहमत नहीं थे। खरीदारों ने संविदा के अधीन अपने इस अधिकार का कि किन्हीं पशुओं में विशिष्ट दोष पाये जाने पर सभी पशुओं को अस्वीकार किया जा सकेगा इस्तेमाल किया। संविदा की शर्तों के अनुसार चूंकि पशु रूसी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा अस्वीकार किये गये थे, यद्यपि भारतीय विशेषज्ञ इससे सहमत नहीं थे, इसलिये किसी को भी दोषी ठहराने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Trade with Nepal

2786. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain steps have been taken by Nepal Government to strengthen its currency in the context of the devaluation of Indian rupee; and

(b) if so, to what extent and how the trade between India and Nepal has been affected thereby?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This does not affect Indo-Nepalese trade.

Derailment of Delhi-Madras Janata Express

2787. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi-Madras Janta Express was derailed on the 5th June, 1966;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made about the derailment; and

(c) if so, the causes of the derailment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The engine of train No. 18 Up Delhi-Madras Janata Express derailed on 4-6-1966, between Hetampur and Morena stations.

(b) Yes.

(c) According to the findings of the enquiry committee the derailment was due to obstruction placed on the rail table of both the rails by some person or persons unknown.

Bokaro Steel Plant

2788. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra**: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Search Light on the 7th

June, 1966 under the heading 'Centre against priority to Biharis in Bokaro Plant',

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the man of the soil is not given preference as stated by Shri Kamal Deo Narayan Sinha, M.L.A. and Chairman, Bihar Employment Liason Committee; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T N. Singh): (a) to (c). The news item is not correct. Both Messrs Bokaro Steel Ltd. and Messrs Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., have been strictly following a policy of recruitment according to which first preference in employment is to be accorded to persons displaced from areas acquired for the project.

M/s. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited have also advised their contractors to employ local people as far as possible.

Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order, 1965

2789. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the repeal of the Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order, 1965 on the 7th June, 1966;

(b) whether a statement will be laid on the Table giving the details or requirements and availability of the materials covered by the Order; and

(c) whether the repeal was in consequence of devaluation or in anticipation of substantial non-project assistance from abroad?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order, 1965 was promulgated in September, 1965, to meet the situation created by Pakistani aggression. Its main object was to conserve available stocks of non-ferrous metals within the country and regulate their consumption in such a manner that defence and other essential requirements received the highest priority. It was considered unnecessary to continue such a comprehensive control order when there was no longer any necessity for diverting available stocks for defence or other essential industries. It was felt that in the altered circumstances consumption could be normally regulated through selective issue of Import licences for import of such materials.

(b) *1966-67 (Estimates)*

(Figures in tonnes)

Metal	Demand	Indigenous Supply	Balance to be met by imports
Copper	1,15,000	9,400	1,05,600
Lead	66,000	3,500	62,500
Zinc	94,000	10,000	84,000
Tin	6,500	nil	6,500

(c) No, Sir. The repeal of the Control Order was not the result of devaluation of the rupee or in anticipation of substantial non-project assistance.

Production of Khadi

2790. Shri P. R. Chakravertl:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the nature of schemes initiated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to raise production and help the enconomically weaker sections of society?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The schemes initiated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to raise production of Khadi and Village industries are as follows:—

Khadi:

(i) Introduction of power-operated carding machines, having capacity of 4 to 5 times the old hand-operated carding machines;

(ii) the new Model all-metal charkha introduced recently which is under trial;

(iii) introduction of improved pit-looms and semi-automatic looms;

Village Industries:

(i) introduction of improved implements, such as screw-press in Village Oil Industry and new crushing

machine in Gur and Khandsari Industry; and

(ii) Use of ball-bearings and gears, in pottery, hand-pounding of paddy and village oil industries.

As regards helping the weaker sections of society, liberal assistance for improved equipment, training and marketing of products is given as shown below:—

(i) Cent per cent grant is given in place of the normal pattern of 50% grant and 50% loans except in the case of equipment for which 75% grant is given;

(ii) ordinary charkhas and ordinary looms are supplied at concessional rates; and

(iii) Extension of period of training from 3 to 6 months under the Ambar Charkha Programme and the grant of stipend upto Rs. 15/- p.m. per trainee against Rs. 30.00 for the entire training period in other cases.

Trade Relations with East European Countries.

2791. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed any treaties and agreements in respect of exchange of goods and trade relations with the East European countries since 1st May, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Negotiations have been and are being held with the East European countries including U.S.S.R., since July, 1966 to deal with issues arising out of the decision devaluing the Indian rupee with effect from 6th June, 1966. A statement giving a gist of these discussions is laid on the Table of the House.]*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6826/66.[

Running of Goods Trains without Brake Van in the E. Rly.

2792. **Shri Baswant:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 40 goods trains in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway) run daily without a brake-van and the guards work from the engine; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). No goods trains are run without brake-vans on the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway. Occasionally, however, some of the short distance pilots, which operate within the industrial area of the Sealdah Division, have to be run without brake-vans due to temporary imbalances in the availability of brake-vans in the Yards, from where pilots originate. The number of such cases is very small. On such occasions, special safety precautionary measures are adopted to ensure safe running of these pilots in accordance with the Special Instructions for such contingencies.

Export of Tea to U.K.

2793. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the average prices at which different types of Indian tea were offered in U. K. during the last year and this year so far as compared to those at which corresponding Ceylon tea was offered there; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the position of Indian tea has further deteriorated as compared to Ceylon tea owing to additional export duty imposed after devaluation of the rupee?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement showing monthly average prices of North Indian, South Indian and Ceylon Teas in London auctions for 1965 and for January to July, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6835/66].

(b) No, Sir.

Copper Smelting Plant at Rakha Bihar

2794. **Shri P. R. Chakravrti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Copper Smelting Plant with indigenous knowhow at Rakha in Bihar;

(b) whether the extent of Copper deposits in that area has been assessed;

(c) whether the Geological Survey of India has been asked to gear up its organisation for the exploration of non-ferrous and other metals in the country; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to ascertain the problems of the mining industry and to recommend measures for the promotion of this industry?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) There is no such proposal at present. Detailed investigations of Rakha Copper Deposit are in progress and in this context a scheme for explanatory mining and setting up of a concentrator to process ore on pilot plant scale is under consideration.

(b) The reserves of copper in the 4 blocks comprised in this area—Roam Sideshwar, Rakha Mines, Tama Pahar and Ramachandra Pahar—have been estimated at 98 million tonnes of ore of grade ranging from 1.0 per cent to 1.25 per cent to process ore on pilot plant scale is still in progress.

(c) The Geological Survey of India has been directed to intensify its investigations of non-ferrous metal deposits and for this purpose its resources of trained technical staff and equipment are being suitably developed and strengthened.

(d) A Committee has been set up to examine the various problems of the mining industry and to suggest *inter alia* necessary steps for introducing modern mining techniques through mechanisation and adoption of other improved methods.

जून, 1966 में गोरखपुर में 31 अप रेलगाड़ी में एक शव का पाया जाना

2795. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1966 के तीसरे सप्ताह में लखनऊ गाड़ी नं० 31 अप के स्लीपर कोच के साथ के एक डिब्बे में एक बालिग व्यक्ति का शव पाया गया था और यात्रियों ने इस डिब्बे में से शव हटा कर उसे गोरखपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के प्लेटफार्म पर रख दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। 15-6-66 को एक बालिग व्यक्ति की लाश गोरखपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर सवारी गाड़ी नं० 31 अप के शयनयान से सटे हुए तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में पायी गयी। लाश डिब्बे से हटा दी गयी और श्री एस० एम० सिद्दीकी, यात्री सहायक, के मेमो के साथ सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को सुपुर्द कर दी गयी। गोरखपुर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने तुरन्त लाश का फोटो लिया क्योंकि मृत व्यक्ति की शिनाख्त नहीं की जा सकी और लाश को शव-परीक्षा के लिए भेज दिया गया। शव-परीक्षा से मालूम हुआ कि मृत्यु स्वाभाविक कारणों से हुई थी और इस मामले में किसी नाजायज हरकत के किये जाने का सन्देह नहीं हुआ।

Under-Bridge on Delhi—Faridabad G. T. Road.

2796. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 975 on the 19th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the work on the construction of a sub-way between Tughlakabad and Faridabad Stations to give access to the Greenfield Colony from Mathura Road has been taken in hand;

(b) if so, the time likely to be taken for the completion of the project; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The acceptance of the Urban Improvement Company Private Ltd., to the revised estimated cost of the work has been received only on 2nd August, 1966. The work will be taken up after the monsoons, provided necessary amount to cover the cost is deposited by the party in time. The work is expected to be completed within one working season.

Conference of Representatives of Public and Private Sectors

2797. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Conference of the representatives of the public and private sectors, national laboratories, scientific establishments and management institutions was held this year;

(b) if so, the main points discussed therein:

(c) the main suggestions that emerged out of the Conference; and

(d) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bilendhendra Misra): (a) to (d). A conference convened by the Prime Ministes was held on the 14th and 15th June, 1966 to discuss the subject. "The Public Sector as a creator of new wealth". It was attended by a compact group of people including managers from some public undertakings and from the private sector, and a few from institutes of management and scientific institutions, apart from some officials. These persons did not attend as representatives of the undertakings or institutions which they belonged to but rather as individuals whose thinking, based on their experience in their fields, would contribute to a useful discussion of the different aspects of the subject. It was understood that the discussions would be free, frank and informal and were not intended to throw up any agreed recommendations to Government. No formal agenda or papers were presented by Government for discussion. So as not to inhibit free and frank exchanges, it was agreed that no formal minutes of the discussion should also be maintained. However, the important points made in the course of the discussions were taken note of, and are under examination.

Cigarette Prices in the Capital

2798. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of cigarettes have gone up in the Capital during the past few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices of cigarettes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). There was some increase in the prices of a few brands of Cigarettes due to increase in the levy of excise duty on tobacco and other raw materials and other taxes after the announcement of General Budget for the year 1966-67. However, there has been no increase in Company's prices of cigarettes during the last four months.

(c) There is no statutory price control on cigarettes. Government are taking all possible steps for increasing production of cigarettes of all popular brands, which alone will tend to bring down the prices.

Trade with Hong Kong

2799. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between India and Hong Kong to increase trade both ways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

नागपुर मालगोदाम में रखा गया गेहूं

2800. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 जून, 1966 के 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार मध्य रेलवे के नागपुर माल गोदाम में रखी गयी 500 बोरियों का गेहूं वर्षा के कारण खाने के योग्य नहीं रह गया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि फटी बोरियों के कारण माल गाड़ियों में बड़ी मात्रा में गेहूं बिखर गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Central Small-Scale Industries Board

2801. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Small-Scale Industries Board met recently at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Board for the development of small-scale industries in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes Sir. The Small Scale Industies Board met at Bangalore on the 8th and 9th July, 1966.

(b) The important recommendations made by the Board at its meeting are given below:—

(i) In order to meet the financial needs of the small scale industry, a separate Financial Institution at the Centre may be set up.

(ii) Pending assessment of the capacity of small scale industry, one-third of the available scarce raw materials should be given to the small scale sector.

(iii) The definition of small scale industry should be revised by raising the present capital limit of Rs. 5 lakhs (including land and buildings) to Rs. 75 lakhs (excluding land and buildings). In the case of small scale ancillary industries the capital limit of Rs. 10 lakhs excluding land and buildings was recommended.

(iv) The Board decided to set up an *ad hoc* Committee to examine whether the existing powers of the Central Small Industries Organisation were adequate to enable it to secure the necessary coordination and uniformity in regard to the development of small scale industries.

(v) The Board recommended the strengthening of the Central Small Industries Organisation with suitable technical personnel to meet the growing needs of small industries.

(vi) The Board recommended that arrangements should be made for compulsory registration of small scale industrial enterprises by the State Directors of Industries.

(vii) The Board recommended that a Committee should be set up to study the working of the Small Industries Corporations in various States.

Additional Train between Delhi and Jodhpur

2802. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start an additional train between Delhi and Jodhpur

in the near future in view of acute necessity and the demand made by representatives of Jodhpur, and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Additional Train between Delhi and Bikaner

2803. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an additional train has been introduced between Delhi and Bikaner; and

(b) whether the traffic offering is satisfactory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, since 1st October, 1965.

(b) Fairly satisfactory.

Change in Rules for Imports under U. S. Non-Aid Project Loan

2804. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced changes in import rules for U. S. Aid Non-Project Loan consequent on the devaluation of rupee;

(b) if so, the main substance of the changed rules; and

(c) whether agents commission is also affected by these changes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms and conditions applicable to imports under U.S. Aid Non-Project Loan 1966, as notified prior to devaluation in Import Trade Control Public Notice No. 45-ITC (PN)/66 dated the 5th April, 1966, have been changed consequent on devaluation in the following respects:—

(i) For making rupee deposits into Government account against dollar disbursements to U.S. Suppliers, the conversion rate is Rs. 757.50 per $100 instead of Rs. 481·00 per $100.

(ii) 'Notice to U. S. Business' for publication in the Small Business Circular of the Agency for International Development, Washington, is required to be submitted in the case of import against licences of a value of Rs. 37,800 or more instead of Rs. 24,000 or more.

(iii) The minimum value for which a licence will issue is Rs. 7,600 instead of Rs. 5,000.

(c) No, Sir. The Indian Agent of the U.S. Supplier will receive his commission in rupees from the importer's Bank instead of directly from the importer. This change, however, is not a consequence of devaluation.

कोयला खानों के लिये रूसी सहायता

2805. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला खानों के विकास के लिये रूस ने सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी; और

(ग) इस समय कोयले का कितना उत्पादन होता है और सहायता के पश्चात् उत्पादन लक्ष्य कितना होने की आशा है ?

खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे): (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की कोकिंग कोल की लगभग 8 खानों के विकास में सहायता करने के लिए रूस की सरकार सहमत हो गई है। सहायता के विवरण को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) 1965–66 में कोयले का उत्पादन लगभग 67.73 मि० टन था जिसमें 16.96

मि० टन कोकिंग कोयला था । सोवियत सहायता की अपेक्षा करने वाली 6 नई खानों की कुल परिलक्षित क्षमता 6.5 मिलियन टन है । इसके अतिरिक्त दो वर्तमान खानों में परिवर्धन के लिए भी सहायता चाही गई है जिससे कोयले का 2.0 मिलियन टन अतिरिक्त उत्पादन का लक्ष्य है ।

रेलवे पटरी के साथ वाली भूमि

2806. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन ने घोषणा की है कि रेलवे पटरी के साथ जो भूमि बेकार पड़ी है उसका खाद्यान्न समस्या के हल करने के लिये निःशुल्क प्रयोग किया जा सकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोटा से बीना तक रेलवे पटरी के साथ वाली खेती योग्य भूमि को गरीब किसानों को न देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त भूमि पर खेती करने के बारे में पश्चिम रेलवे के डिविजनल सुपरिंटेंडेंट को कुछ आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस भूमि को न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। यह घोषणा की गयी है कि स्टेशनों के बीच खेती योग्य सारी फालतू जमीन पर साथ के खेतों के मालिकों को 30 जून, 1967 तक निःशुल्क खेती करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी ।

(ख) कोटा-बीना खण्ड पर किसी किसान ने आवेदन पत्र नहीं दिया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

कोटा के डी० एस० कार्यालय के चपरासी

2807. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा के डी० एस० कार्यालय के कई अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों, अर्थात् चपरासियों को तीन वर्ष की लगातार सेवा करने के बाद भी नौकरी से निकला गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य जातियों के चपरासियों को, जिनकी सेवायें तीन वर्ष से भी कम थीं नौकरी में रहने दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों में इस्पात का उत्पादन

2808. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **लोहा और इस्पात** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों में 1965-66 में विभिन्न प्रकार के इस्पात का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ख) क्या यह उत्पादन 1964-65 की तुलना में अधिक था ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के

इस्पात कारखानों का 1965-66 और 1964-65 का कुल उत्पादन इस प्रकार है :—

(हजार टन)

	1965–66			1964–65		
	विक्रेय इस्पात	अर्द्ध तैयार इस्पात	तैयार इस्पात कुल	विक्रेय इस्पात	अर्द्ध तैयार इस्पात	तैयार इस्पात कुल
राउरकेला	2·8	717·3	270·1	3·8	625·9	629·7
भिलाई	302·7	725·6	1028·3	257·7	653·7	911·4
दुर्गापुर	171·3	510·5	681·8	226·1	493·4	719·5
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील लिमिटेड	—	48·9	48·9	—	39·1	39·1
	476·8	2002·3	2479·1	487·6	1812·1	2299·7

ऊपर की सारणी से यह मालूम होगा कि 1965–66 के वर्ष में 1964–65 के वर्ष की तुलना में दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के अलावा सरकारी क्षेत्र के दूसरे सभी इस्पात कारखानों का विक्रेय इस्पात का कुल उत्पादन अधिक था ।

Cement Factory in Kangra

2809. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of setting up a Cement Factory in Kangra district has been considered by the Cement Corporation; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab are at present engaged in prospecting of the area to stablish the reserves of cement-grade limestone. Pending that, Cement Corporation of India Limited has no proposal to set up a cement factory in Kangra area immediately.

Doubling of Railway Line from Guntur to Vijayawada

2810. **Shri M. N. Swamy:**
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to continue the doubling of Railway lines from Guntur to Vijayawada on the main line and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience caused to the local passengers due to the heavy traffic on this section?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The additional Broad Gauge line between Guntur and Vijayawada is not on the main line and there is no proposal to double the section.

(b) Yes. Overcrowding has been noticed on trains running between Vijayawada and Guntur. Introduction of an additional train to relieve overcrowding, is not operationally feasible at present. Works are, however, in progress to increase the line capacity and the proposal for an additional train will be duly considered on the completion of these works. Augmentation of loads of existing trains will, in the meantime, be considered subject to the availability of more coaching stock.

Raj Kharsawan-Chaibasa Passenger Service

2811. **Shri H. C. Soy:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on Tuesdays there is extremely inadequate accommodation for the market going local passengers in trains running between Raj Kharsawan

and Chaibasa on R. B. branch line of the South Eastern Railway and tickets are issued far in excess; and

(b) whether the idle coaches at Raj Kharsawan can easily be attached from Chaibasa to the afternoon passenger train and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, overcrowding in third class has been observed on 413 Up/414 Dn. Tata-Gua Passengers over a short distance of 20 kilometres between Rajkharsawan and Chaibasa. Instructions exist that issue of tickets should be restricted on receipt of "Stop Booking Message" from the Guard of the train.

(b) No coaches are idling at Rajkharsawan. The South Eastern Railway is, however, being asked to augment suitably the load of the trains on Tuesdays.

Coal Washery at Durgapur

2812. **Shri Panna Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Poland signed an agreement on the 1st July, 1966 for he preparation of a project report for Sudamdih Coal Washery and to establish a Coal Washery at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the total estimated amount for the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur, have been authorised in June, 1966, to enter into a contract with M/s. Centrozap of Poland for the preparation of Project Report for the Sudamdih Washery. There is at present no proposal for the establishment of a Coal Washery by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation at Durgapur in collaboration with the Polish firm.

(b) A preliminary estimate of the capital cost of the Sudamdih Washery which was made in May 1966, came to Rs. 40 million. A revised preliminary estimate following devaluation is being worked out taking into account the imports to be made and the increase in cost of indigenous plant and equipment having an imported content. A precise estimate of the cost will be available only on receipt of the Detailed Project Report.

इलाहाबाद डिवीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के कैरिज कर्मचारी

2813. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के कैरिज कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए कोई अवधि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) क्या कैरिज कर्मचारी चतुर्थ श्रेणी में ही रहता है और उसको तृतीय श्रेणी में पदोन्नति के लिए कोई अवसर नहीं मिलता ; और

(ग) उन्हें पदोन्नति के अवसर देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Promotion of Workshop Foremen on the Railways to Class II Posts

2815. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Workshop Foremen on some of the Railways have been boycotting the selection examination for Class II Gazetted posts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the rules governing the filling up of class II posts in the Mechanical and Electrical Branches, and the percentage of posts being filled by promotion from among the senior subordinates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) On the Northern Railway out of 379 eligible candidates 85 Foremen did not appear in the written test held on 27th February, 1966. There has been no such case on any other railway.

(b) The absentee Foremen represented for modification of the then existing procedure for holding Class II selection in the Mechanical Department.

(c) All Class II posts in the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Departments are filled by promotion of suitable Class III staff selected by duly constituted Selection Boards. The conditions of eligibility for Class II selections in the Mechanical and Electrical Departments are as given below:

(1) Only permanent staff will be eligible.

(2) All staff in grade Rs. 335—425(A.S.) and above provided they have rendered a minimum of 3 years non-fortuitous service after reaching the stage of Rs. 335/- either in these grades or in a lower grade.

Note (i): Inrespective of the above mentioned conditions, permanent staff who are in possession of an Engineering Degree (or the equivalent thereof) and have put in at least three years service in Class III should also be given a chance to appear in the Selection.

Note (ii): If the general Manager considers that item (2) above would not constitute an adequate field of choice, permanent staff who have rendered a minimum of three years non-fortuitous Service in the grade Rs.250—380(AS) and above after reaching the stage of Rs. 335/- may also be made eligible.

Derailment of Viramgam-bound Janta Express

2816. **Shri Panna Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two bogies of the Viramgam-bound Janata Express parted and derailed while steaming out of the Bombay Central Station on the 27th July, 1966; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes. Parting took place after the derailment.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

Over-Bridge at Badnera Station

2817. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh:
Shri N. P. Vadab:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a new over-bridge or at least to widen the bridge at Badnera Railway Station (Central Railway); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). In January, 1966, the Ministry of Transport and Aviation had asked for widening the existing road overbridge near Badnera Station, suitable to pass National Highway. The Central Railway Administration had accordingly requested the Ministry of Transport & Aviation to furnish relevant technical details together with the acceptance of the cost involved, as required under the extant rules.

The Ministry of Transport have in April, 1966 indicated that the State Government who are responsible for the maintenance of road-way, will be concerned in this matter, and it is now pending with the State Government.

Machine-Boat-Building Industry in Kerala

2818. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Kerala for the establishment of a machine-boat-building industry in Kerala in collaboration with the U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A proposal for establishment of a boat-building yard with Soviet assistance during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the State of Kerala has been received recently from the Government of Kerala. The projects to be undertaken as part of the programme of Soviet assistance for the development of fisheries in India have not yet been finalised. A decision on the location of such projects, which may include a boat-building yard, will be taken only after the programme of Soviet assistance has been finalised.

Industrial Cooperative Societies in Orissa

2819. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the number of industrial cooperative societies functioning in Orissa as on the 31st July, 1966 along with their production capacities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Silk Board

2822. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Chairman of the Central Silk Board, who happens to be the Textile Commissioner also, hardly finds any time to devote to the development of sericulture as he is busy with the duties assigned to him as Textile Commissioner;

(b) whether there is a demand for a full-time Chairman for the Central Silk Board so as to be able to devote his full attention to the development of sericulture in Mysore and other parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in regard to the appointment of a full-time official or non-official Chairman?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). In recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the activities of the Central Silk Board, more especially because of the fact that the Board has assumed full responsibility for research and training as also for setting up of basic seed institutions. Besides, the tempo of Developmental activities in the States connected with Plan implementation has also intensified leading to increase in the work-load on the Board's Secretariat. In this context, the Textile Commissioner is unable to devote as much time to the affairs of the Central Silk Board as it requires now. Having regard to this, the Government of India have recently decided to appoint a full-time paid Chairman for the Central Silk Board.

Khadi Boards in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

2823. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Khadi Boards during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

	(Rs. Lakhs)
Uttar Pradesh	
Grant	0.54
Loan	1.60
	2.14
Madhya Pradesh	
Grant	2.42
Loan	6.16
	8·58

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कोयला भण्डार में आग

2824. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या **लोहा और इस्पात** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1966 के अन्त में कोयला भण्डार में आग लग जाने के फलस्वरूप भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में काफी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लगने के क्या कारण हैं और इससे कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार और बंगाल की कोयला खानों से कोयले की सप्लाई बन्द हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं; फिर भी जब भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का कोयले का गोदाम पूरी तरह भर जाता है तब सप्लाई को कुछ समय के लिये बन्द करना पड़ता है। यह एक साधारण बात है ।

(ख) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

ताराचन्द मजूरी बोर्ड

2825. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या **लोहा और इस्पात** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में ताराचन्द मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कारखाने के सेक्टर छः के लगभग 300 कर्मचारियों (भंगियों) को इस आश्वासन पर वैकल्पिक क्वार्टर दिये गये थे कि उन्हें अधिक अच्छे क्वार्टर दे दिये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस नये स्थान में बहुत कीचड़ है और बरसात में उनके क्वार्टरों में पानी आ जाता है और वहां सांप और बिच्छू जैसे जहरीले जीव निकल आते हैं जिनसे इन भंगियों के जीवन को हर समय खतरा रहता है ;

(घ) क्या इन लोगों के क्वार्टरों की छतें फूस की हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) तारांचन्द मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशें मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन के ढांचे तथा सेवा की शर्तों के बारे में हैं, अतः वे भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने पर लागू नहीं होतीं ।

(ख) और (ग). जिस समय सैक्टर छः का विकास नहीं हुआ था उस समय तीन सौ परिवार जिन में भंगी भी सम्मिलित थे सेक्टर छः के साथ वाले इलाके में बहुत अस्वस्थ्यकारी दशा में रहते थे । इसलिए नगर-प्रबन्धक इन लोगों से मिले और इनसे दूसरे स्थानों पर बसने के लिए कहा । ये निवासी, जिनमें 52 भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के नहीं थे, इस बात पर राजी हो गये । 7 भंगियों ने यह स्वीकार कर लिया कि वे अपना प्रबन्ध स्वयं कर लेंगे । शेष परिवारों को तीन बस्तियों में बांट दिया गया जो उनके काम के स्थान के निकट थीं ।

पुरानी अप्राधिकृति बस्ती में पानी बिजली और शौचालयों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं थी । नई बस्तियों में पानी, बिजली आदि का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध है और इनमें फ्लश की टट्टियां हैं । सांप आदि का डर भी नहीं है परन्तु यह सारे भिलाई नगर में एक सा ही है । चूंकि भंगियों की नयी बस्तियां बसे हुये इलाके में स्थित हैं अतः यह नहीं कहा जा ससकता कि दूसरे लोगों की तुलना मे भंगियों को ज्यादा खतरा है ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) 10,000 के लगभग स्थायी कर्मचारी भी फूस की छत वाले मकानों में रह रहे हैं । इन सबको अपनी बारी पर अच्छे निवास-स्थान मिलेंगे ।

Export of Human Hair through S.T.C.

2827. **Shri Mahammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dispute between the State Trading Corporation and the Devaswam authorities at Tirupathi about sharing of the profit accrued from the export of human hair;

(b) if so, the nature of the dispute; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

बीकानेर डिवीजन में नये रेलवे स्टेशन

2828. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीकानेर डिवीजन में ऐसे कितने नये रेलवे स्टेशन खोले जायेंगे, जिनकी मांग की गई थी और वे किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ख) उन में से किन स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी और उनके कब बना दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). बीकानेर डिवीजन में 8 ट्रेन हाल्ट स्टेशन खोलने का विचार है । उनके स्थान इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. हिसार और चडौद स्टशनों के बीच हाल्ट स्टेशन ।

2. सिरसा और बड़ागुढ़ा स्टेशनों के बीच हाल्ट स्टेशन ।

3 सादूल शहर और बनवाली स्टेशन के बीच हाल्ट स्टेशन ।

4. रायसिंहपुर और गजसिंहपुर स्टेशनों के बीच हाल्ट स्टेशन ।

5. हिसार और जाखोदखेड़ा स्टेशनों के बीच हाल्ट स्टेशन ।

6. पीलीबगान और रंगमहल स्टेशनों के बीच हाल्ट स्टेशन ।

7. हनुमानगढ़ और धोलीपाल स्टेशनों के बीच हाल्ट स्टेशन ।

8. लोहारू और परबेजपुर स्टेशनों के बीच हाल्ट स्टेशन ।

ऊपर बताये गये प्रस्तावित हाल्ट स्टेशनों के नाम उस अग्रता के आधार पर दिये गये हैं जिसके अनुसार वे खोले जायेंगे । अभी उनके खुलने की निश्चित तारीख बताना सम्भव नहीं है । यह बहुत सी बातों पर निर्भर करता है जिन में रकम की उपलब्धि भी शामिल है ।

बीकानेर डिवीजन में रेलवे समपारों पर पुल

2829. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में समपारों (लेवल क्रासिंग) पर उपरी-पुल और निचले पुल बनाने के बारे में योजना बनाई गई है परन्तु स्थानीय नगर पालिका, नगर विकास समिति, व्यापार संगठनों और जिला कांग्रेस समिति ने इसका विरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस योजना को स्थगित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान रेलवे लाइन को नगर के बाहर ले जाने का है और यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के कब पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). रेलवे लाइन को बीकानेर नगर से बाहर ले जाने अथवा विकल्प के रूप में वर्तमान समपारों के बदले लाइन के ऊपर सड़क पुल की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर राजस्थान सरकार अभी विचार कर रही है ।

युगोस्लाविया से टेलीविजन सेटों का आयात

2830. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या युगोस्लाविया की सरकार ने 1,000 रुपये प्रति सेट की दर पर भारत को टलीविजन सेट देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रस्ताव को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) तथा (ख). पूर्वी युरोपीय देशों से आयात/निर्यात,व्यापार तथा भुगतान करारों के ढांच के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक देश के साथ साधारण वाणिज्यिक अधार पर किए जाते हैं। युगोस्लाविया सम्बन्धी व्यापार करार की शर्तों के अनुसार साधारण वाणिज्यिक व्यवस्था के अधीन राज्य व्यापार निगम ने युगोस्लाविया से 2000 टेलीविजन सेटों के आयात के लिए 6–12–1965 को एक करार किया 502 टेलीविजन सेटों की प्रथम खेप भारत में अवमूल्यन के पूर्व पहुंची और शेष सेटो के उचित समय में आने की आशा है । अवमूल्यन से पूर्व बम्बई में प्रत्येक सेट का मूल्य लागत भाड़ा सहित 586 रु० था जिसमें 57.5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है और अवमूल्यन के बाद इस का मूल्य 923 रु० प्रति सेट हो गया है ।

ट्रांजिस्टर

2831. **श्री य० ला० बारूपाल:**
श्री घुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ट्रांजिस्टर का निर्माण करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ट्रांजिस्टरों का निर्माण आरम्भ करने वाले कारखानों को सहायता देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव का स्वरूप क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ट्रांजिस्टर उद्योग ने काफी प्रगति की है जैसा कि 1962 से 1965 के उत्पादन के आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है जो निम्न प्रकार है :—

ट्रांजिस्टर :

1962	1963	1964	1965
8,61,559	92,044	25,24,331	48,40,162

(ख) यह उद्योग लाइसेंस देने के लिए खुली सूची में रखा गया है तथा उद्योग विकास और, (विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के अन्तर्गत लाइसैंसों के लिए प्राप्त प्रार्थना पत्रों पर उनके गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है । सरकार इस बारे में कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं देती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Quarters for S. C. and S. T. Railway Employees

2832. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Western Railway belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are working in Loco-shop, Freelandganj are not given preference in the allotment of residential quarters; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes workmen in Loco-shop, Freelandganj are given special consideration in allotment of residential quarters.

(b) Does not arise.

Maharaja and Minerva Cotton Mills

2834. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharaja and Minerva Cotton Mills in Bangalore were closed down by the Management for the last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of labourers affected;

(c) whether the Management of these mills which is responsible for the lock out has approached Government for help; and

(d) if so, the nature of help sought and the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is no cotton textile mill in Mysore of the name of Maharaja Mills. Two mills viz. (i) Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bangalore and (ii) Minerva Mills Ltd. Bangalore are remaining closed from 4th April, 1966.

(b) The mills are reportedly closed down due to continued uneconomic working and financial difficulties. The total number of workers on rolls of the two mills is 6285.

(c) and (d). The management of the mill companies requested Government to recommend their application for a loan from the State Bank of India on the guarantee to be furnished by the Government of Mysore. Their request for loan was commended to the State Bank of India and the Mysore State Government. The two mills have since been able to get a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs each from the Canara Bank Ltd. The State Bank of India will consider the mills' request for further assistance after the necessary scrutiny.

Retrenchment in Berhampur-Khurda Road Zone

2835. **Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than two hundred fourth grade Mazdoors have been retrenched from service from Berhampur Khurda Road Zone in the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) since how long these Mazdoors have been serving on the said Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. in November, 1965.

(b) Completion of seasonal work for which they were employed.

(c) None of them had more than six months continuous service.

Doubling of Railway Line Between Palasa and Khurda Road.

2836. **Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of doubling of railway line between Palasa and Khurda Road on the South Eastern Railway began; and

(b) when it is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The doubling of the 220 K. Ms. long section between Palasa and Khurda Road is being carried out in two phases as under:—

Phase I from Khurda Road to Bhusandpur and Jagannathpur to Palasa (116 K.Ms.) taken in hand in July, 1962 and Phase II from Bhusandpur to Jagannathpur (104 K.Ms.) taken in hand in February, 1964.

(b) 31 K.Ms. of doubling under Phase I has been completed and opened to traffic so far.

Subject to availability of funds, the balance 189 K.Ms. will be opened for traffic in stages.

Modernisation of Textile Industry

2837. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan to help the textile industry in modernising its operations in the public as well as the private sectors;

(b) the foreign exchange allotted **for the** import of equipment and parts during the last five years, sectorwise; and

(c) the amount being earmarked for 1966-67?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The textile industry, which is mainly in the private sector, has a continuous programme of modernisation of cotton textile mills; and the Government and financial institution help the mills in this. The same facilities will continue in future also.

(b) During the last five years i.e. 1961-62 to 1965-66, foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 48.74 crores was allotted. The textile machinery manufacturing industry in the country has also been expanding and has been making an increasing contribution to the modernisation of the textile industry.

(c) Foreign exchange allocation for the period of 1966-67 has not yet been made.

Ticketless Travel

2838. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ticketless travelling on the Railways has been on the increase during the last five years;

(b) the number of magisterial checkings made to detect ticketless travelling in various trains reaching Delhi, New Delhi, Sarai Rohilla, Kishanganj, Subzimandi and other Railway Stations in and around Delhi during the last seven months;

(c) the number of ticketless travellers detected during this period and the amount realised as a fine;

(d) the number of persons who were sent to jail for non-payment of fines; and

(e) the steps that have been taken or are being taken by Government to put an end to this ticketless travel?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) yes.

(b) 27.

(c) 833 persons were detected and a sum of Rs. 5,377.75 was realised as fine.

(d) 132.

(e) Various types of special checks, viz., cross country checks, Spot checks and Magisterial checks are being conducted to check ticketless travel in addition to regular programme of checking by Travelling Ticket Examiners.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी पुल

2839. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द:** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोनीपत, पानीपत तथा करनाल रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी पुल न होने के कारण प्रति वर्ष कई लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी पुलों का निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) यार्डों को पार करने की वजह से सोनीपत, पानीपत और करनाल स्टेशनों पर कुछ व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई है।

(ख) पानीपत में एक ऊपरी पैदल-पुल पहले से मौजूद है। सोनीपत और करनाल स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी पैदल-पुल बनाने का पहले से एक प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) सोनीपत और करनाल स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी पुलों के लिए इस्पाती संरचना का काम हो रहा है और आशा है यह लगभग अक्टूबर, 1966 के मध्य तक पूरा हो जायेगा। इसके तुरन्त बाद पुल बनाने का काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

प्लेटफार्मों का निर्माण

2840. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घरोंडा, बाबरपुर, तिरावड़ी, पानीपत और नीलोखड़ी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कई बार गाड़ियां क्रास करती हैं परन्तु दूसरी ओर प्लेटफार्म न होने के कारण लोगों को बहुत असुविधा होती है ;

(ख) क्या उन स्टेशनों की दूसरी ओर प्लेटफार्मों के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे कब बन जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, सवारी गाड़ियां नीलोखड़ी, तिरावड़ी, घरोंडा और पानीपत स्टेशनों पर क्रास करती हैं। बाबरपुर में ये गाड़ियां क्रास नहीं करतीं। लेकिन जब गाड़ियां देर से चलती हैं, तो अनुसूचित क्रासिंग गड़बड़ा जाते हैं और तब उनके लिए अन्य स्टेशनों पर व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है, जिनमें बाबरपुर भी शामिल है। पानीपत को छोड़ कर उपयुक्त स्टेशनों पर केवल एक-एक प्लेटफार्म हैं। पानीपत में तीन प्लेटफार्म हैं।

(ख) जी हां। धन उपलब्ध होने पर अनुसूचित क्रासिंग वाले स्टेशनों पर एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पटरी के समतल प्लेटफार्मों की योजना बनायी जाती है।

(ग) अभी इनके पूरा होने की निर्धारित तारीख बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

Fish Exporters of Kuttippuram

2841. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the difficulties of the exporters of fresh fish at Kuttippuram Railway Station (Kerala) because no facility is available to load fish to Madras in Mail trains and a large quantity of fish is perished; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). During the fish loading season at Kuttippuram which lasts from August to January, a quota of one tonne of fish is allotted to this station for clearance in the parcel van by No. 62 Kasaragod-Shoranur Passenger upto Shoranur and onwards by No. 2 Mangalore-Madras Mail. A further quota of 1 quintal is allotted by No. 30 Malabar Express. By other trains, fish is being cleared without quota limitation. Generally, there is no leftover of fish parcels and no complaints have been received in this regard.

Increase in the speed of Trains between Shoranur and Cochin

2842. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the action being taken to speed up all the trains between Shoranur and Cochin stations on the Southern Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): There is no scope for speeding of trains which are already running at the maximum booked speed on the Shoranur-Cochin section, except by the elimination of some of the existing halts. Such a course is not desirable having regard to the needs of traffic on the section.

III Class Tourist Coaches

2843. **Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Research Designs and Standard Organisation has designed new III Class Tourist Coaches; and,

(b) if so, the nature of improvements made and additional facilities provided to the passengers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Research, Designs and Standards Organisation has not designed any new third class tourist coach recently. They are, however, considering the question of further improvements to the existing design and the provision of additional facilities to passengers in consultation with Railways.

---

12 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, it is my painful duty to raise the question of a breach of privilege by the Leader of the House.

You and the House will recall that on the 16th of this month, when some Members raised the question of press reports regarding the alleged opinion given by the Attorney General to the Prime Minister in the matter of the responsibility of the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri Subramaniam, you were good enough to deprecate such news as personal opinion appearing in the press on such matters. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha admitted that such a leakage had, unfortunately, taken place, thereby confirming that the Attorney General had sent an opinion to the Prime Minister as reported, giving a clean 'chit' to the Minister of Food and Agriculture, despite the findings of the PAC.

The *Indian Express* of the 17th has published a contradiction from the Attorney General saying that he gave no such opinion. I understand that a similar contradiction has also been sent to the *Statesman*. The contradiction reads:

"A Denial

Sir, with reference to a news item appearing in your issue of Aug. 13 under the headline 'Daphtary clears 'Subramaniam'. I have to point out that the heading went much further than the body of the item. No reference was made to me to assess the propriety or impropriety of Mr. Subramaniam's action. No question could, therefore, arise of my clearing him or not clearing him. Your head-

[Shri Daji]

line conveys the positive impression that the matter was referred to me for an assessment of that question, which is not correct".

I submit that Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, when he admitted the leak, was misdirecting the House and deliberately giving a false impression that the news appearing in the Press that the Attorney General had given a clean chit to Shri Subramaniam was correct. If the Attorney General's contradiction is to be believed—and there is no reason to doubt it—no such opinion was given and therefore obviously such opinion could not have leaked out.

I therefore submit that the statement of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha confirming the leak was an untruth and intended to create a wrong impression that in fact such an opinion had been given and Shri Subramaniam had been exonerated by the Attorney General.

I will not read the whole proceedings, but only the relevant portions. After you had spoken and after Shri Banerjee had raised certain points, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha said:

"We can definitely say that it was not given to the Press. Somehow or other, the Press got it, that is all I can say".

Then you remarked:

"If it is a private advice sought, then certainly I can treat it private only so far as it remains with one Minister or the Prime Minister or the person who seeks the advice and the one who gives it. It should not go to the Press. Care should be taken in that respect, because it is private only up to that time".

Then Shri Ranga, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Nambiar, Shri Trivedi, Shri Dwivedy and others raised the question as to how the leakage took place and whether there should not be an inquiry into it. Then you were pleased to remark:

"When they say that they did not give it out, the Government might consider the advisability of looking into how it escaped.... Now I should be allowed to go on".

It is very clear that the words spoken by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha were meant to create an impression—and it did, in fact, create the impression—to the Members and to the House there was an opinion given which leaked out, and you were good enough to point out that the opinion could be kept private only if it was between the person who gave it and the one who received it. Even you were good enough to advise that it was for Government to find out how it leaked out.

Now, this contradiction published in the *Indian Express* signed by Shri Daphtary—and we have no reasons to doubt it—that there was no reference made to him and there could, therefore be no question of 'my clearing him or not clearing him' goes to show that there was no such thing done as had been stated by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha. Shri Daphtary had given no opinion to the Prime Minister concerning this and therefore there was no question of its leak. But by his statement, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha not only confirmed the leak, but also confirmed the factum of the reported opinion and also that the opinion cleared Shri Subramaniam. In this he was giving an impression to the Country and to Parliament which was false.

If I may be allowed to borrow your words, this Government has become a Government of errors, lapses and confusion; the confusion is becoming everyday more confounded when different versions are given to this House and the House is treated like a body of school children who can be told anything and everything and then everything can be contradicted. When such persistent errors persist, I am reminded of the expression used by O'hara, a famous American novelist, in a story, when a gentleman was found travelling again and again with a particular lady and it was always supposed to be a coincidence. The author remarks 'It was too

much of a coincidence to be a coincidence'. So many errors have piled up, so many lapses have piled up, so many confusions have piled up that all these errors, lapses and confusions tantamount to deliberate misdirection of the House and the Country. I therefore most respectfully submit that this is a definite breach of privilege which calls for the strongest action.

Mr. Speaker: He has not quoted me quite correctly.

Shri Daji: I have used your words.

Mr. Speaker: Then he should not say he is quoting me....

Shri Daji: I have used your words. quoted?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): My privilege motion is against all the three, the Prime Minister, Mr. Daphtari and Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha.

There are two things On the 16th, I brought to your notice that there was a news item in the Statesman of the 13th which said:

"Subramaniam cleared by Daphtary: Opinion on PAC

> The Attorney General, Mr. C. K. Daphtary, is reported to have given Mr. C. Subramaniam a clean chit in relation to the action for which he had attracted adverse comment by the Public Accounts Committee".

After reading this, I wrote a letter to you giving notice of a privilege motion, submitting that if the news was correct, the Prime Minister had committed a breach of privilege by referring a matter which was already under discussion in the House on which you were to give your ruling on the 16th, and that the Prime Minister had wilfully and deliberately confused and wanted to influence us through the opinion of Mr. Daphtary.

Another news item came out in the *Times of India* dated the 15th August which said:

"P.M. may await Debate in Parliament

> It was authoritatively stated tonight that the Prime Minister was not likely to take any decision on the PAC Report in regard to Mr. C. Subramaniam until Parliament had debated the whole issue next week.
>
> The Attorney-General, it was stated, had not yet gone into the details of the case. His advice had been informally sought by the Prime Minister before she could decide on the merits of the case whether it requires any judicial reference.

So, even this report did not deny that the question was referred to the Attorney-General.

Then, on the 17th, there appeared a contradiction by Mr. Daphtary, which has been read out by Mr. Daji. I will just read one sentence from it:

> "With reference to a news item appearing in your issue of August 13th under the headline "Daphtary clears Subramaniam". I have to point out that the heading went much further than the body of the news item".

It means there was something more in the body and the headlines were wrong.

Some hon. Member: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: When they are complaining of others having misled the House, the members should be careful about their own words.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My contention is, Mr. Daphtary has denied it. But this report in the *Statesman* or the *Times of India* has not been denied either by Mr. Subramaniam or by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha said:

> "We can definitely say, it was not given to the Press. Somehow or other, the Press got it; that is all I can say."

If the news item is correct, the breach of privilege should come in the name of Mr. Daphtary that he has tried to mislead the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

entire Country and this House by issuing a cntradiction of a news which is virtually correct whether it was formal or informal. In this case, before you take any decision, let Mr. Daphtary come here and address the House. He has a right to do so.

If Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha has told the truth, I must congratulate him for it.

I only want that either it should be denied by Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha that whatever he has said is wrong or was a slip of the tongue or Mr. Daphtary should be asked to come and address the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि आप मुझे पहले सुन लें। उस का कारण यह है कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक व्यक्ति सदस्य को सुनना तो जरूरी नहीं है। जितने आदमियों ने दस्तखत किये हैं अगर उन में से हर एक को . . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा मोशन बिलकुल अलग है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा अब आप पांच मिनट में अपनी बात कह लें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि कम से कम समय लूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषय को दो हिस्सों में बांटना चाहूंगा। एक तो तथ्यों का मामला यानी फैक्टस् क्या हैं, और दूसरा यह कि एक दफा तथ्य प्रस्थापित हो जाता है तो उस वक्त मेरा विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव लिया जा सकता है या नहीं इस के बारे में फैसला हो सकता है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि कब्ल इस के कि श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह कुछ कहें या प्रधान मंत्री कुछ कहें, मैं केवल तथ्यों के बारे में अर्ज करना करता हूं, उस के बाद अगर समय बचेगा और अगर आप को ठीक जचेगा तो . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप जो कहना चाहते हैं कहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : । अध्यक्ष महोदय, तथ्यों के विषय में तीन बातें हैं। 11 तारीख से अखबारों में खबरें बराबर छाप रही हैं। उन में से कुछ हिस्से मैं आप की खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूं।

11 तारीख के "स्टेट्समैन" में यह आया है :

"As far as can be ascertained, the Prime Minister is of the view that the best way to deal with the PAC's remarks would be to seek informal judicial advice on them."

इस के बाद "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में कहा गया है: नई दिल्ली अगस्त 10 :

"The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is reported to have more or less decided that with the concurrence of Mr. C Subramaniam to make an informal reference of his case to an ex Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to satisy herself that the PAC's adverse comments about him do not involve any acts of impropriety on his part."

आगे यह है :

"She is understood to have consulted the Attorney-General, Mr. C. K. Daphtary, before dropping the idea of a general judicial enquiry into the whole affair, which would have obliged Mr. Subramaniam to resign immediately under the new Code of Conduct prescribed for Ministers."

कांग्रेस पार्टी की बात यह है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक अखबार से पढ़ना जरूरी तो नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये: साबित करना है इस लिए पढ़ना आवश्यक है। इस के बाद मंत्रिमंडल में जो चर्चा हुई उस का उल्लेख "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में आया है :

"Meanwhile, some senior Ministers have suggested that without prejudice to the proposed informal reference of the case to an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Prime Minister should forward the papers to the Attorney-General and get his opinion for her personal guidance before Parliament debates the issue next week. A reference to the Attorney-General was preferred because of the ex-Chief Justice Gajendragadkar's stand that he could entertain such examination of the material only on the understanding that his opinion will be binding. Since what Mr. Gandhi sought was only an advisory opinion to enable her to clear Mr. Subramaniam, she entrusted this matter to the Attorney-General."

मैं सब नहीं पढ़ रहा हूं । फिर 13 तारीख का जो 'स्टेटसमैन' है उस में यह लिखा है :

"Mr. C. K. Daphtary is reported to have given Mr. Subramaniam a clean chit in relation to the actions for which he had attracted adverse comment by the PAC. It seems that the matter was referred to the Attorney-General by Mrs. Gandhi in the same way in which Mr. Nehru had referred to Mr. Daphtary the case of Mr. D. K. D. Malaviya in the first instance."

फिर यह 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' में है । . . .

(व्यवधान) बस मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं । ज्यादा नहीं है । इस को पढ़ना पड़ता है साबित करने के लिए । अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय कबूल कर लेते तो मैं समय क्यों लेता ।

"Mr. C. K. Daphtary is understood to have given his opinion to the Prime Minister today. He was asked by Mrs. Gandhi to study the PAC Report and other relevant material a few days ago."

अब मैं आगे नहीं पढ़ता हूं ।

इस के पश्चात जैसा मैं ने आप से कहा मैं 10 तारीख को राष्ट्रपति जी से मिला और राष्ट्रपति जी ने यह कहा था कि पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी और उस के जो निष्कर्ष ह और सदन के जो कार्य हैं सदन की जो कार्य प्रक्रिया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं ने कोई भी बात अटार्नी जनरल साहब को करने के लिए नहीं कही है । इस के बाद श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह ने 16 तारीख को इस सदन के सामने यह कहा है—एक हिस्से को श्री दाजी ने पढ़ दिया है, इस लिये मैं उसे दोहराना नहीं चाहता—कि . . .

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : मेरा व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है । जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य ने राष्ट्रपति जी से कहा या जो कुछ राष्ट्रपति जी ने उनसे कहा, क्या उस का रिफेरेंस यहां दिया जा सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सारी बात कहां कही है । अगर सारी बात बतलाता तो आप का यहां रहना मुश्किल हो जाता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का यहां रहना तो मुश्किल हो जाता लेकिन अगर कोई बात आप राष्ट्रपति जी से करते हैं तो उस को यहां कैसे कह सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अपनी बात को सपोर्ट करता हूं क्यों कि यह संविधान में राष्ट्रपति जी के कर्त्तव्यों में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह संविधान में नहीं है कि आप जो बातें राष्ट्रपति जी से करें उन को यहां बतायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने क्या कहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कहा है कि आप राष्ट्रपति के पास गये, आप ने उन से यह बात कही और उन्होंने यह जवाब दिया । यह यहां नहीं कहा जा सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा मैं राष्ट्रपति जी की बात नहीं कहता । यह बात उस दिन सदन के नेता ने कही । उनका यह जुमला था जब आपने कहा कि खानगी या वैयक्तिक राय कोई भी ले सकता है लेकिन यह अखबारों में नहीं आना चाहिये । सिन्हा साहब ने तब यह कहा था :

"Sir, we can definitely say it was not given to the Press. Somehow or other the Press got it. That is all that I can say."

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मेरी अपनी जो जानकारी है उसके अनुसार मैं कह सकता हूं कि सत्य नारायण जी ने अपना नाम पहली बार सार्थक किया है और सत्य बात सदन के सामने रखी है। अब मैं अपनी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी भी आपके सामने रखता हूं जो मुझे प्राप्त हुई है। मुझे यह पता चला है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह जो अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज के सम्बन्ध में विधेयक है उस विधेयक की चर्चा करने के लिए एटर्नी जनरल को बुलाया था, पी० ए० सी० की रपट के बारे में नहीं और जब इसके बारे में चर्चा हो चुकी तो जाते जाते ... (**व्यवधान**) अगर प्रधान मंत्री इन्कार करेंगी तो मैं मान लूंगा। मैं झगड़ा नहीं करूंगा। मैं अपनी जानकारी आपके सामने रख रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उस वक्त दफ्तरी साहब से पूछा गया कि पी० ए० सी० के निष्कर्षों के बारे में आपकी क्या राय है? तब उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने जो रपट है वह तो नहीं पढ़ी है लेकिन अखबारों में जो आया है वह मैंने पढ़ा है। करीब करीब सभी बातें अखबारों में आई थीं। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज ने तो पूरी रपट छापी थी। उसको पढ़ने के पश्चात् उन्होंने जो अपनी राय दी जिसको अखबार वालों ने क्लीन चिट कहिये या क्लीन बिल आफ हैल्थ कहिये जो भी कहा, उस किस्म की राय प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने रखी। और इसीलिए अखबारों में एक दिन नहीं, 11 तारीख को, 12 तारीख को, 13 तारीख को बराबर ये खबरें आती रहीं। दफ्तरी साहब का जो खण्डन आया है उसकी तारीख तो नहीं दी गई है और उसके बारे में आप इंडियन एक्सप्रैस के एडीटर से पूछ सकते हैं। लेकिन यह 17 तारीख के अखबारों में आया है जबकि यहां सदन में बहस हुई और सत्य नारायण जी ने रहस्य विस्फोट किया था। लेकिन अब अगर आप दफ्तरी साहब का खण्डन भी पढ़ेंगे तो उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा है कि इसके बारे में मेरी कभी चर्चा नहीं हुई है। जिसको औपचारिक रेफ्रेंस कहते हैं वह शायद नहीं किया गया है और कोई औपचारिक सलाह उन्होंने नहीं की है लेकिन अनौपचारिक बातें जरूर हुई हैं और यही बात अखबारों में आई है। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सत्य का पहले पता चले।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I regret that there should have been any misunderstanding arising out of any observations that I made in the House on the 16th August. I have already clarified the position to you in my letter sent yesterday. What I said in the House on August 16 was that nothing was given to the Press by the Government. The story which had apeared in the Press was obviously not authorised. Somehow or the other, the Press got a story and published it. Government had no responsibility in the matter.

The Prime Minister did seek the Attorney-General's advice on an informal and confidential basis. You have already been pleased to hold that it was open to her to seek such advice.

Since this consultation was of a confidential nature, it would not be desirable to disclose either the subject matter or the nature of advice given by the Attorney-Genera. I would, however, like to clarify on behalf of the Government that the reference to the Attorney-General was not to obtain any kind of clearance of the Minister concerned, but to enable the Prime Minister to give further consideration to the matter. According to the *Indian Express* of August 17, quoted by the hon. Members, the Attorney-General is reported to have stated the same point, namely, that no reference was made to him to assess the propriety or impropriety of Shri Subramaniam's action, and that no ques-

tion could, therefore, arise of his clearing him or not clearing him. He has not said that no reference was made to him. As I pointed out, when I used the word "it", it meant there was some discussion between the Prime Minister and the Attorney-General. After I received this notice, when you sent it to me.... (*Interruption*). "Consultation" or "discussion", whatever you may call it. The Prime Minister is always entitled to consult informally or formally either her colleagues or her law officers. There is nothing wrong in asking advice or giving advice. It is wrong to publish such things. The press is responsible. Otherwise, such proceedings could not have happened in the House.

I would like to say, in the end, when I received the notice sent by my hon. friend, Shri Daji, having read it, I was reminded of a couplet by a very great and celebrated Urdu poet:

"रकीबों ने रपट लिखवाई जा जा करके थानों में ।

कि अकबर नाम लेता है खुदा का इस जमाने में" ॥

अगर खुदा का नाम लेना गुनाह है, अगर सत्य बोलना गुनाह है कुछ लोगों के लिए और जो ऐसा करता है वह गुनाहगार है तो मैं ठीक गुनाहगार हूं । इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूं ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, before I say anything, can I have the benefit of the translation of his couplet and the things that he said when he was thumping and shouting?

Mr. Speaker The couplet only means this: "Some enemies have gone and filed a report that one poet, Akbar, praises God during recent times. He praises God, but even that is being prohibited. He feels it is a virtue for one to praise God, but some people have not tolerated even that and they have gone to the President to file a report."

Shri Ranga: Sir, I am rather surprised by the statement made by my hon. friend in regard to the Attorney-General. Here is a statement sent by the Attorney-General to the newspaper saying that no reference was made to him and he did not give any advice. If no reference was made to him, formally I take it, and he did not give any advice, it is wrong for the paper to say that he gave a clean chit or anything like that to such and such a Minister. In the face of that, for my hon. friend to come and say that the Prime Minister did have consultations with him and he gave some advice is something which is entirely a different matter. Whom are we to believe, the Attorney-General or my hon. friend here (*Interruption*)?

Sir, this is a very important matter. I am prepared to concede, to the best of my knowledge, the right to the Prime Minister to get into consultation with the Attorney-General either formally or informally. All this trouble would not have arisen if that news had not been published in the papers. It is not good for my hon. friend to be unhappy about the press. All credit to the press, that they got that news. Who gave that news? Who was responsible for it. I am grateful to my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye for having reminded the House once again how, not one paper but, three important papers have given more or less the same news in the same way. That emphasises the fact that some very important person very high up in these governmental circles must have given this news more or less at the same time to all these three papers, to the representatives of these three papers.

Now, they got that news. That was the reason why the other day I took both the Prime Minister as well as the Leader of the House to task for having allowed such a leakage to take place. When did it take place? The time when it took place is a very material thing. When you were considering your ruling, when the Honse was in possession of that particular matter, when such a leakage and such a news could be expected to influence you as well as us in this House in one particular direction that was something like a time bomb which was let out. Surely, it could not have come out without the knowledge of some responsible persons connected with this Government.

(Shri Ranga)

Under these circumstances, it is for you, and for us also, to consider whether a question of privilege arises or not.

My third point is this. I would not take much time of the House. I thought my hon. friend would make a distinction between informal talk and formal discussion. I do not know why he did not make that distinction. If the Prime Minister had written to Mr. Daphtary and Mr. Daphtary's opinion had also been obtained in an authoritative manner, the House would have been in possession of that thing, we could have asked for it, you could have asked for it privately too, and we could have had the benefit of it. Instead of that, they had an informal talk with him to embarrasss him, to embarrass the House and embarrass themselves.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a matter which I consider is rather serious and we cannot allow, the House cannot permit, the frivolity in which the Leader of the House usually indulges, in an effort to overshadow the importance of this matter.

There are two things which I would like to point out. I think we can take it for granted that the Attorney-General of this country does not normally write to the newspapers. I am not a very assiduous reader of newspapers and I never knew till this matter was mentioned in the House about the Attorney-General's letter. When the Attorney-General considers it incumbent upon him to write a letter to the press, it is a matter of sufficient importance, particularly when it seeks to controvert a statement which has been made here by a very important member of the Treasury Benches. This is a matter which we cannot let lie where it is.

The second thing is, as Shri Ranga also stated, on the last occasion, there is no doubt about it that the impression sought to be made by Government, and particularly by the Leader of the House when he said that the substance of the leakage was right but the leakage was wrong and it might have taken place on account of somebody and not the Government; that is to say, the substance of the matter, the exoneration of the Minister, was not denied; I have no animus against him and I do not like to kick a man when he is down, but the substance of the matter, the substance of the exoneration, was not denied; on the contrary, it was indirectly sought to be confirmed. That is to say, the House was prejudiced one way or the other at a time when a certain matter was on the anvil, when on Monday we are going to discuss the whole lot of thing. This is rather very important, whatever the Minister might say....

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको सुन लिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा है कि पहले तो तथ्यों के बारे में चर्चा हो जाये, ताकि आप तथ्यों के बारे में साफ़ हो जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और कुछ नहीं सुन सकता हूं ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Probably, in a hurried consultation between himself and the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House let it out that no doubt there was a discussion, but the discussion was not meant for public ears, but was meant only for their ears. But the way in which he made the statement clearly indicated that the substance of the discussion, the fact of the discussion, was admitted by him. If there was no discussion at all on this issue, which was the subject-matter of discussion in this House, then he ought not to have made that statement. But, having done that, he was trying to find fault with the press. Of course, like Shri Hiren Mukerjee, I am also not very fond of reading all the papers. I read only one paper, the *Statesman* and generally do not read other papers. So, it escaped my notice. After having read all this, after having heard what was mentioned in this House, and also the denial by Shri Daphtary of any such discussion, the House is in a perplexed mood and would like to know at this stage as to what the fact is. Was there any truth in the statement that a discussion did take place and a clean chit

was given? Did the discussion take place or not? In the context of this, the statement made by the Leader of the House is not fair to the House. I think it requires further clarification.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: First I should decide whether I should give my consent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Cognate issues arise. I am sorry to say that you cannot dispose of this matter summarily.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप फैक्ट्स के बारे में सदस्यों को सुन लीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go on like this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is an important issue. We cannot have a summary procedure.

Mr. Speaker: First of all, I have to give my consent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will take only three or four minutes, not even five minutes. I shall be very brief, but considering the importance of the issue, I do crave your indulgence for three or four minutes. If I understood the Leader of the House right, he has sought to draw a distinction between formal reference and private consultation. That, I suppose, is the distinction which he has sought to make. If that be so and a formal reference was not made, then, of course, the Attorney-General's letter to the press is correct that no reference was made.

Now the question arises as to whether under the Constitution, or any other law in force, the Attorney-General or the Judges of the Supreme Court could be asked to give their private opinion. I remember, in this House, on a previous occasion, when a Deputy Minister was in trouble a reference was made to the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General then said, according to a statement made by the Minister in the House, the Attorney-General made it clear that he hoped that this would be the last occasion when he would be burdened with such references, and that he did not want the Government to send to him from time to time such references for opinion as to whether a Minister is right or wrong, corrupt or not corrupt, guilty or not guilty. He said that he did not want such references or consultations. That was made public in the House.

Again, I would like to remind you that on another occasion, more than two years ago, when the Oil Minister was in trouble, you will be pleased to recollect, the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, made a reference to a Judge of the Supreme Court, Shri Das, not Shri S. R. Das but Shri S. K. Das, now retired. Though that reference was informal, private, confidential, the report of that Judge was referred to in the House. There was a brief discussion here and, I suppose, later on, certain questions were asked and certain Resolutions were moved, suggesting that the Judges of the Supreme Court should not be burdened with duties and functions outside the purview of the Constitution. The Constitution enjoins certain functions and duties on the Supreme Court Judges. They should not be burdened with duties or functions other than those enjoined or cast on them by the Constitution.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The Attorney-General stands in a different capacity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He also has a place in the Constitution, you should remember.

Shri Joachim Alva: But he is only a law officer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, Sir, when you give your ruling you will have to decide as to what extent the Government, the Prime Minister or her colleagues, are competent to make a private reference to him, consult him in a private capacity. Arising out of that, I would also request you, Sir, to give a final direction to the Government reiterating what you said on the last occasion, on Tuesday, that if there was private consultation, that private advice should have remained private. Since it did leak out what inquiry has been made? The result of that must be announced in the House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The confusion would be removed if it were known to the House as to what was the scope of the Prime Minister's consultation with the Attorney-General. It is quite conceivable that the Prime Minister consulted him without making a reference to the propriety or impropriety of Shri Subramaniam's action. It is quite conceivable that the consultation was only in respect of procedure, what must come before the House before you determine the question of privilege. If the Prime Minister did consult the Attorney-General informally about matters other than those of propriety or impropriety of Shri Subramaniam's action, then, of course, both the statements are reconcilable.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard sufficiently on this.

Shri Daji: It was my motion. I have a right to explain.

Mr. Speaker: He has explained. I have given him time more than once.

Shri Daji: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I have moved a privilege motion under the Rules of Procedure. Now it is being crowded out by mixing it up with the privilege motions moved by Shri Banerjee and Shri Madhu Limaye. My privilege motion is very specific and clear. I am not making any vague allegation. From the statement of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha it seems that the matter was referred to the Attorney-General by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the same way in which Shri Jawaharlal Nehru referred the case of Shri K. D. Malaviya to Shri Daphtary in the first instance. It was a specific leak. It was in this context that a question was asked of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha whether there was a reference of a similar nature, to which he answered that there was no reference. If there was only informal consultation, even then, even taking Shri Satya Narayan Sinha's statement as correct, he was misdirecting the House and deliberately giving a false impression that the news appearing in the press that the Attorney General had given a clean chit to Shri Subramaniam was correct. Therefore, my privilege motion is very specific and clear. If my motion fails then the other motions may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Is anything more to be said on behalf of Government?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एटार्नी जनरल के बारे में मुझे कहना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, बार बार मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने विशेषाधिकार के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा । फैक्ट्स के बारे में ही मैंने कहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आपको आठ नौ मिनट दिये थे । आपने पांच मिनट मांगे थे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले ही मैंने आपसे पूछा था कि तथ्यों का मामला अलग है । .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अलग कोई नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने केवल तथ्य रखे थे .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं मिस्टर मधु लिमये, अब और मैं नहीं सुन सकता । ... (**व्यवधान**) ..... मैं इस तरह नहीं सुन सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह कैसे चलेगा ? मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तीनों को सुन लिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि जो तथ्य इस वक्त हमारे सामने

आये हैं उसके आधार पर एटार्नी जनरल के क्या फंक्शंस हैं, मैं 76 धारा की ओर आपका ध्यान .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एटार्नी जनरल के क्या फंक्शंस हैं, उन को इस समय रखने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कामत साहब को सुना और मुझको नहीं सुनेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको एक एक करके सुना ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस वक्त केवल एक मुद्दा सामने था । उस समय हमारे सामने सत्य नारायण जी की बात नहीं थी ।

Mr. Speaker: I will now ask Shri Madhu Limaye kindly to resume his seat. I can not hear him now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो बैठ जा रहा हूं लेकिन आप मुझे मोशन पर बोलने नहीं देंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji's motion is that the Leader of the House, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, had misled the House by making a statement that somehow leakage had taken place and because the reference at that time was to the news published in the newspapers and what they had said, therefore, implied that a reference also had been made and the Attorney-General also had given his opinion on that giving a clean chit. That is what he has said. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha had explained that this news had appeared in the newspapers but what he wanted to say was that consultation had taken place, not that he was just thinking of what had appeared in the newspaper word by word that a regular reference had been made or not. He just now says that he disclosed the truth that consultation had taken place between the Prime Minister and the Attorney-General. That is not denied even now; that had taken place. What Shri Daphtary has said as a lawyer can be interpreted in many ways because he says "No reference was made". A reference may not have been made, but consultation might have taken place. That is one thing. Secondly, he says, "to assess the propriety or impropriety no such reference was made". He might have had talks and might have had given that opinion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: would a lawyer of eminence say, when he had been consulted, that no reference was made!

Mr. Speaker: His only statement is that no referene was made to him to assess the propriety or impropriety. As Shri Madhu Limaye himself said, there might be consultation otherwise too, without a reference also.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप हमको कोट करते हैं लेकिन आप हमारी बात नहीं सुनते हैं, यह बड़ी अजीब बात है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He should be called here.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary that I should call him at this moment simply for this limited purpose. I do not find any inconsistency or lie in that where I should proceed for any breach of privilege against the Leader of the House and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will he order an inquiry into the leakage?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

So far as consultation was concerned, I had already ruled that the Government is entitled to have consultation or advice of its officers. The President has made rules in that regard that the Government can have that consultation or advice privately. Of course, I remarked then and I do it again now that when such private advice is sought and consultation had taken place care should be taken that it did not leak out to the press.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): They deliberately eaked it out.

श्री मधु लिमये : अखबारों में आ गया, पब्लिक डाक्यूमेंट में आ गया ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: They are behaving in the most immoral manner.

Mr. Speaker: Then, Shri Madhu Limaye had read from the text of the newspaper reports that the Prime Minister had intended to refer it to a High Court Judge or an ex-Supreme Court Judge to get the opinion. I am not concerned with what she had intended. That is not to be considered here. What she has done, only that is to be seen and not what she contemplated to do. At this moment I cannot take that into consideration. What she had done only was that consultation on which I have already given the opinion that private consulations can be had by any member of the Government with the law officers. Therefore there is nothing in both these cases that I can take up.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पत्र में जो बातें हैं उसका उल्लेख तक आपने नहीं किया । आप यहां पर भी मुझको बोलने नहीं देंगे, जो प्रिविलेज मोशन मैंने दिया है उसका जवाब भी नहीं देंगे, इस तरह कैसे चल सकता है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have not given any ruling on my privilege motion.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is this?

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने मेरे पत्र में जो मुद्दे हैं उनका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about my privilege motion-

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने निर्णय दे दिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया । आपको उत्तर देना चाहिए । निर्णय हम मान लेंगे लेकिन आप निर्णय से भाग कैसे सकते हैं ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have not given your ruling on my privilege motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप निर्णय भी नहीं देना चाहते हमारे मुद्दों का और हमें बोलने भी नहीं देंगे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about my privilege motion?

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed both of them.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने अपने पत्र में जो मुद्दे उठाये थे उनका उत्तर आपने नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पत्र की हर एक चीज का मैं जवाब कैसे दे सकता हूं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : देना चाहिए । आप देना नहीं चाहते यह कहिए । यह न कहिए कि आप दे नहीं सकते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने निर्णय दे दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपके निर्णय के खिलाफ वाक आउट करना चाहता हूं । कोई आप जवाब भी नहीं देते ।

[श्री मधु लिमये सदन त्याग कर चले गये ।]

12.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN CABLES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Sanjivayya, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Burdwan, for the year ended 31st March, 1965, alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6825/66].

MINISTERS' (ALLOWANCES, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND OTHER PRIVILEGES) THIRD AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other privileges) Third Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1225 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6826/66.]

Kerala Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Privention of Eviction Ordinance.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerala Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Eviction Ordinance, 1966 (No. 2 of 1966) promulgated by the Governor of Kerala on the 5th July, 1966, under provisions of article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-6827/66*].

12.5 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha—

'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1966, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1966, in the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1966:—

Clause 1

1. That at page 1,—

for lines 5 and 6, *substitute*—

"(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 28th day of May, 1966."

Clauses 40 and 41 (New)

2. That at page 25,—

after line 8, *insert*—

"Certain contraventions etc. not to be offences.

40 Notwithstanding the retrospective operation of this Act, no contravention of, or no failure to comply with, any of the provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, shall render any person guilty of any offence if such contravention or failure—

(i) relates either to any provision inserted in the principal Act by this act, or to any existing provision thereof as amended by this Act, and

(ii) occurred on or after the 28th day of May, 1966 and before the 6th day of June, 1966.

Repeal and saving.

41. (1) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 3 of 1966) is hereby repeated.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act."

12.57 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Ranga (Chitoor): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eleventh Report on the Rourkela Steel Plant of the Hindustan Steel Limited.

12.57½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 22nd August, 1966, will consist of:—

(1) Discussion on the 55th Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the statement made on the 18th May, 1966, in the House by the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation relating to para 4.128 of the 50th Report of the said Committee, on a motion to be moved by Shri S. N. Dwivedy on Monday, the 22nd August, 1966, after disposal of Questions.

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(4) Consideration of a Resolution to be moved by the Minister of Home Affairs seeking approval of the President's Rule in Punjab.

(5) Consideration and passing of:

The Punjab State Legislation (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1966.

The Delhi High Court Bill, 1966, as reported by the Select Committee.

The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(6) Further discussion on the Report of the Commissioner of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1963-64 at 3 p.m. Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1966.

(7) Discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Defence on the 1st August, 1966, regarding situation on India-Pakistan borders on a motion to be moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and others on Friday, the 26th August, 1966, after disposal of Questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Even in the last session a decision was taken by the Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Committee that there will be a discussion on a motion about the report of the Monopolies Commission. I have been waiting patiently for the last so many weeks to see that this motion also finds a place in the business for any particular week. So, I request, through you, the Leader of the House and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that some time should be found to include this also next week or during the last week in order to have a proper discussion of the Monopolies Commission Report.

Secondly, last week also I requested you and, through you, the Finance Minister and the Leader of the House that there should be some statement by the Finance Minister regarding gold control. We met the Prime Minister, we met the Finance Minister and we have been pleading with everyone, even with you also, that after all one man is on hunger strike for the last 10 or 12 days and if something happens to this man we are equally responsible. So, I would urge upon you in all earnestness and sincerity and the Leader of the House kindly to see that some statement is made either by Shri Bhagat or by Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri if he is free. Some statement should be made and not a passing reference because we sincerely want that this thing should come to an end.

Lastly, I had tabled a motion to discuss the situation in U. P. and at that time it was not allowed. Even today, the trouble is going on in U. P. and my State has become a very troubled State. It is no more United Provinces. It has become Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It is a divided State now.

13 hrs.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बार आपने भी कहा था और सदन नेता ने भी कहा था कि ता० 22 से शुरू होने वाले सप्ताह में गउओं के सम्बन्ध में तथा जो गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार एक वक्तव्य देने वाली है । किन्तु अभी सदन नेता के वक्तव्य से यह स्पष्ट हुआ है कि इस सम्बन्ध में वह अभी कुछ कहने वाले नहीं हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है । आप यह न समझें कि कोई गिने-चुने साधु हैं, जिनको जेल में गेर दिया गया है । ये गिने-चुने साधू नहीं हैं बल्कि देश की सारी शक्ति उनके पीछे है । इस प्रकार के जो अत्याचार सरकार कर रही है, एक तरफ वायदे कर रही है और दूसरी तरफ उनको जेल में गेर रही है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बात को उनसे पूछ लेता हूं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे पहले सुन तो लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर यहां अभी बहस नहीं चल रही है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप उन से क्या पूछेंगे ? उन्होंने आपका अपमान किया है, आपने उन से कहा था और उन्होंने सदन को विश्वास दिलाया था, फिर भी उन्होंने इस पर कुछ नहीं कहा ।

मैं आपसे केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह मामला ऐसा नहीं है जैसा कि सरकार समझ रही है । यह मामला हमारे देश की सम्पूर्ण समस्याओं से सम्बन्ध रखता हैं सरकार यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अपनी घोषणा नहीं करती, निर्णय नहीं करती तो मैं आपको यह विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि यह मामला शान्त नहीं होगा । हम चाहते हैं कि जब देश ऐसी स्थिति में से गुजर रहा है, किसी प्रकारका आन्दोलन नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन हमें सरकार इसके लिये बाधित कर रही है, इस लिये यह मामला शान्त होने वाला नहीं हैं ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am sure, almost all of us have been very much exercised during the last 10 days over the agitation by the goldsmiths all over India for the repeal of the Gold Control Order. We have been expecting for the past three months some definite decision to be taken in favour of the abolition of the Gold Control Order from the Government in view of their own confabulations in their own various committees, from the A.I.C.C. and so on. Even, recently, they have had their own discussion among themselves. I do not known what is happening and why it is that the Government have not thought it fit to come forward with a definite decision and also an announcement of it. The sooner they announce it, the better it is because, not only one gentleman here, all over India, at every centre, a number of goldsmiths have been on hunger strike and have been observing *satyagrah* and, I think, they should make a favourable and an early announcement as soon as possible.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In regard to the Gold Control Order, as he has said, all over India, hunger strikes are taking place. Just now I got intimation that there was a big demonstration to which they are asking some of us to come and tell them some word of cheer. The Minister has promised that there would be some word of cheer emanating from Government.

I also want to make another point and that is about the extention of the session. Last week, the Minister promised that he would tell us whether there will be an extension as far as our session is concerned. It is necessary that we know it. Otherwise, we cannot make our own engagements.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (मन्दसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों मेरे दो साथी सदस्यों—स्वामी जी तथा हुकम चन्द कछवाय जी—को आपने सदन से निकल जाने का आदेश दिया था और फिर बड़ी कृपा करके वह आदेश आपने वापस ले लिया था । उस वक्त .....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एक बार और भी निकाल दिया था ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : उस वक्त यह सवाल पैदा हुआ था कि इस गऊ-हत्या निरोध के सम्बन्ध में श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम जी ने यह वायदा किया था कि राज्य सरकारों से इस बारे में सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर रहा हूं, कर चुका हूं और कुछ ही दिनों में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूंगा । आज इसका निदेश मात्र ही हमारे शीडर आफ दिहाउस की स्पीच में नहीं है । इस लिये मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में उनको कुछ जरूर कहना चाहिये ।

दूसरा जो प्रश्न हमारे सामने अभी आया है, जिसके बारे में रोज अखबारों में भी पढ़ रहे हैं और यहां तक कि श्री भगत ने यहां पर यह आश्वासन भी दिया था कि इस बात पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं और कुछ ही दिनों में हम कुछ निर्णय देंगे । आज बहुत से आदमी बाहर सड़क पर एकत्रित हैं, कुछ तो 12–12 दिन से उपवास पर उतरे हुए है, खाना नहीं खाया हैं । सन्त फतह सिह ने जब एक दफ़ा धौंस दी कि मैं जल कर मर जाऊंगा, तो आपने फौरन पंजाबी सूबा बना दिया, यहां मरने के वास्ते इतने आदमी तैयार हैं । आपका स्वर्ण आर्डर किसी काम का नहीं हैं, निरर्थक है । मैं एक लफज का प्रयोग करूं आप क्षमा करेंगे, कि बेवकूफी का एक नमूना है उसका आप लिपट रहे हैं, कहे जा रहे हैं— अरे मरा, मेरी मां, मर गया रे, उसका अजाना निकाल रहे हैं । कब तक ऐसा करते रहेंगे, इन दोनों विषयों के बारे में मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कई दफा कहा है कि यह समय नोटिस में लाने का है, एक ही आइटम को सब पार्टियां कहें जांय तो उस से कई फायदा नहीं है, एक चीज जो कह दी उसको दूसर साहब रिपीट न करें, नई चीज जो कहना चाहे, वह कह ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I have a four-fold suggestion to make.

Mr. Speaker: When Mr. Trivedi was speaking, from behind he was being goaded that he should speak about the Gold Control Order,

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not going to speak on that.

Mr. Speaker: I was hearing everything. Even the slightest whisper reaches me here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I congratulate you; on your fine auditory apparatus.

First, it is about the part-discussed Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commissioner. I have asked him twice by now in this session and in the last session also, I made a request that time should be found for the part-discussed Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission which was discussed in November last for the first time and left half-way through dangling in mid air. Some time should be found for that.

Secondly, an important discussion has already taken place in the other place on the international situation, on foreign affairs, and, I think, the Lok Sabha is more entitled to debate that important issue than the other place and I do hope that before the session ends, time would be found for that as well.

Thirdly, I am constrained to say that two motions, one of them standing in my name, since last November, 1965, that have been on the Order Paper and again in the last budget session, have been pushed out, as usual. You, Sir, have admitted them—I am happy to say that; I am thankful to you for that. This is about the Ministers' salaries and Allowance Rules, that they should be annuled by this House. One has passed without any action being taken. One hour should be given to that.

Lastly, even if there is going to be no discussion on the Gold Control Order, the Government should make a brief announcement scrapping the Gold Control Order.

Shri Nambiar: My submission is only this. Government must come forward with a statement with regard to the Gold Control Order. There was a Question

standing in my name along with other 39 Members which was answered but, unfortunately, we could not....

Mr. Speaker: I will take it for granted that every Member who speaks today will speak about the Gold Control Order.

Shri Nambiar: My only submission is that the Government should come forward with a statement as early as possible.

श्री लखमु भवानि (बस्तर): अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे एक मिनट दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठ जाइये, जब आपको बुलाऊं तब बोलिये।

श्री लखमु भवानी: मुझे आधा ही मिनट दे दीजिये, मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता, एक बात रखना चाहता हूं। मैं खादी भण्डार के वास्ते कहना चाहता हूं, मेरे पास यह पोस्टर है, वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठ जाइये।

एक माननीय सदस्य: वह आपकी बात नहीं समझते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं उनकी बात नहीं समझता हूं और वह मेरी बात नहीं समझते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा संसद् कार्य मंत्री से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसे अभी हमारे कई मित्रों ने स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण अधिनियम के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 25 अगस्त को इसी सम्बन्ध में एक हाफ एन अवर डिस्कशन होने जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपना मन बनाले और 25 तारीख के पहले, जब कि आधे घंटे की चर्चा इस विषय पर हो, वह अपना निर्णय अवश्य दे।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि 20 और 21 तारीख को नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल की मीटिंग हो रही है, और उसमें शायद गोवध सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर अवश्य चर्चा हो। अगर इस सम्बन्ध मे भी निर्णय ले लिया जाये तो उसके बाद तत्काल सरकार अपना निर्णय अगले सप्ताह तक घोषित करदे।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर): कई बार यह हो चुका कि पंजाब के विभाजन के बारे में सरकार टाल मटोल करती रही है। हमें जल्दी लगी है कि हरयाणा प्रदेश बने। इसलिये उस पर विचार अवश्य किया जाये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) वैसे तो मुझे भी सुनारों के बारे में ही कहना है लेकिन जो कुछ यहां कहा गया है उससे मेरी बात कुछ मुख्तलिफ है। मैं सिर्फ यह नहीं चाहता कि सरकार का ऐलान आधे घंटे की बहस के पहले हो जाये, बल्कि मैं यह बात खास तौर से इसलिये कह रहा हूं—हालांकि मैं साधारण तौर पर अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र के आदमियो की चर्चा अलग से नहीं करता, लेकिन मुझे आज कहना पढ रहा है, फर्रुखाबाद के लिये—कि वहां से इतनी देर से 32 आदमी यहां आये हुए हैं और बहुत तकलीफ में हैं। उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि उस जिले में खाली सरकार द्वारा प्रमाणित सुनार 1000 हैं, वैसे शायद और भी 5 या 10 हजार सुनार होंगे। उनकी आमदनी का औसत 300 और 400 रु० के रहा करता था, लेकिन अब वह मुश्किल से 100 रु० होगा, और जो बाकी जो 10 हजार सुनार हैं उनका औसत शायद 50 और 60 रु० ही होगा।

. इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह अपनी सभी बन्दियों के बारे में सोच विचार करे। जैसे सोनाबन्दी, शराबबन्दी,और बन्दियां हैं, तमाम बन्दियों के बारे में सोच विचार करे कि वह कब्ल अज वक्त काम कर रही है और यहां पर एक लम्बी बहस करे क्योंकि देश में जो चीजें कब्ल अज वक्त चलती हैं उनके कई नतीजे हमेशा खतनाक हो जाया करते हैं। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं।

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): I request the Leader of the House to find time in the next week for legislation on the partition of the Punjab. As a matter of fact we are going to consider the Ordinance creating President's rule in the Punjab and I think it would save a lot of time if just after that item or on the following day, he can find time for legislation for the creation of the new States of Hariana and Punjab. There is a newspaper report that the matter has been approved by the Cabinet. I think that should be taken up next week.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : प्रादेशिक प्रतिबन्ध हटा कर शेड्यूल्ड एरिया के बाहर रहने वाले आदिवासियों को आदिवासी घोषित करने की मांग सदन ने की थी, और इसी उद्देश्य से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति संशोधन विधेयक संसद् के इसी सत्र में पेश करने और उस पर विचार करके पास करने की विनती भी की गई थी। सरकारी कार्य सूची में भी इस विधेयक को प्राथमिकता दी गई थी। लेकिन अभी मैंने पेपर्स में पढा है कि सरकार ने निश्चय किया है कि 16 विधेयक इस सत्र में नहीं लिये जायेंगे। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि इसमें एक यह विधेयक भी है। यह मांग तीन चार सालों से चल रही है। हर एक प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने शेड्यूल्ड एरिया के बाहर जो आदिवासी रहते हैं और जिनको कोई भी कांस्टिट्यूशनल सुविधायें नहीं मिलतीं, उनको आदिवासी घोषित करने का निश्चय किया था। मैं आपके जरिये से लीडर आफ दी हाउस से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक इस सत्र में लिया जायेगा या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं आयेगा।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहूंगा ....

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण के सम्बन्ध में ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी में भी यह आ गया।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय स्वर्ण नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में मेरी राय है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में विवाद भी है और चिन्ता भी है, कि जो समिति नियुक्त की गई है उसकी जो राय हो वह तुरन्त आये और उस पर विचार करके हम किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचें तो बहुत उत्तम होगा। इस प्रश्न में सुनारों का भी है और विरोधी दल की हर बात से हम असहमत नहीं हैं। अगर उनको चिन्ता है तो हमें भी चिन्ता है। अगर फर्रुखाबाद से 32 सुनार आये तो मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से भी 20 या 25 सुनार आये हुए हैं। कोई न कोई निर्णय यदि सरकार ले तो उस पर यहां विचार किया जाये, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

श्री गुलशन : यहां पर इतनी वर्षा के होते हुए भी दस दिनों से सुनार इस संसद् भवन के सामने हड़ताल कर रहे हैं और सभी की दिलचस्पी उनके साथ है। इसलिये इस पर विचार जरूर होना चाहिये। दूसरे पंजाब और हरियाना के नये बटवारे के सम्बन्ध में जो देरी हो रही है वह नहीं होनी चाहिये। पंजाब ने इस देरी पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार पंजाब के बटवारे के बारे में जल्दी तय करे।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता नहीं था कि इस सदन में चर्चा आती जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूं। लेकिन चूंकि सरकार के बार बार आश्वासन दिलाने पर भी वह बात पूरी नहीं हुई इसलिये मुझे कहना पड़ रहा है। इस देश में करीब 50 लाख शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं जिन्होंने बौद्ध धर्म स्वीकार कर लिया। जो लोग बौद्ध हो गये हैं वे आज तक विषमताओं के वैसे ही शिकार रहते हैं जैसे पहले थे समाज में जो नाबराबरी है उस सामाजिक विषमता के शिकार भी वे हो रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि उनमें बौद्ध होने के बाद कोई तब्दीली आ जाती है। उन्हें कोई मानसिक सुख मिलता हो तो वह दूसरी बात है। जो लोग महाराष्ट्र में बौद्ध हुए हैं उनको वहां की

सरकार ने सारी सुविधायें दे दी जो उन्हें पहले मिलती थीं। देश के आधार पर एक आन्दोलन रिपब्लिकन पार्टी का हुआ था। उसमें दो लाख से ज्यादा लोग जेल गये थे। उस वक्त प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने यह विश्वास दिलाया था कि बौद्धों को सारी सुविधायें मिलेंगी। उसके बाद अब भी मुझे पिछले करीब छः सात महीनों से रोजाना गृह मंत्री के यहां हाजिरी लगानी पड़ती है, सोशल सिक्योरिटी मिनिस्टर के यहां जाना पड़ता है। वह कहते हैं कि कल आने वाला है, कल आने वाला है लेकिन चार महीनों से हुआ कुछ भी नहीं। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में सरकार अपना मन बनाले और यह सुविधायें उन लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी दे।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): Already one year has passed in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Before the draft of the Fourth Five-Year Plan is finalised, that should be discussed in this House because there are so many important points to be discussed. Only after consideration in this House, the final draft should be made. I want to know whether, during this session, it is coming up for discussion or not.

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना है कि जो गोल्ड वगैरह का जिक्र किया गया, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट उस मामले का फैसला जल्दी कर लेगी क्योंकि कमेटी बनी हुई है। उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद जल्दी ही यह काम हो जायेगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि गवर्नमेंट इसको प्रेस्टिज प्वाइंट नहीं बनायेगी और प्रेक्टिकल व्यू लेगी।

जैसा मेरे दोस्त ने कहा और अखबारों में भी पढ़ा कि फाइव इअर प्लैन को कैबिनेट मंजूर कर चुकी है। नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल की बैठक भी होने वाली है, वह भी इसको मंजूर कर लेगी। लेकिन वहां मंजूर हो जाने से यह न समझा जाये कि पार्टी के मेम्बर भी यहां हाथ उठा देंगे। हमारी भी ख्वाहिश है कि इस प्लैन को पूरी तरह से डिस्कस किया जाये क्योंकि इसके अन्दर हमारे फाइनेन्सेज आते हैं और यह सब की जिम्मेदारी है, अपोजीशन पार्टीज की भी और हमारी पार्टी की भी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सदन को इस पर विचार करने का मौका जरूर मिलना चाहिये, खास तौर से इसलिये कि गांव के आदमियों के साथ इतने दिनों तक काफी लापरवाही हुई है। अब मौका आ गया है कि जब अमरीका अपना एक एक दाना गिनने लगा है कि गांवों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और इरिगेशन को बढ़ाया जाये।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध जरूर होना चाहिये। **इट शुड बी अबर स्लोगन।**

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): My first point is about the repeal of the Gold Control Order. I spoke about it last week also.

Number two is that the Fourth Five-Year Plan should be discussed on the Floor of this House. I agree with Mr. Tyagi because when we go back we should have something to say to our people.

Thirdly, the Education Commission's report has come out, and lakhs and lakhs of teachers in this country—I think their number runs into crores....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): 20 million.

Shri D. C. Sharma: 20 million teachers are concerned about that. I think that Shri Satya Narayan Sinha also, whenever he speaks in this House, reminds me of a teacher with whom I had read in the high school at Lahore. So, I submit very respectfully that the Leader of the House who happens to be a very fine teacher who like us would also be interested in teachers should give us a chance to discuss that report before we go home after this session.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Before the Leader of the House starts, I would like to mention one thing. This time is being utilised as an opportunity for ventilating general grievances. That should not be done.

Shri Tyagi: We are discussing the programme before the House.

Mr. Speaker: This practice has somehow begun, but I would say that in future Members should take care that only those points are raised which relate to motions which have already been admitted or Bills that are pending and not to general grievances.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I shall start from the point made by the last speaker, namely Shri D. C. Sharma. My information is that the report of the Education Commission has not yet been placed before the House. Unless the report is before the House, the question does not arise. As regards the Fourth Plan, as has been rightly observed by my hon. friend Shri Tyagi, the news has appeared in the papers....

Shri Tyagi: I hope it has not leaked out.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: ..that the Cabinet has considered it. The matter is going to be placed before the National Development Council. But the ultimate arbiter is Parliament. Unless Parliament approves of the Fourth Plan it cannot be said to have had its final seal. There is no doubt about it. But I am afraid that it may not be possible to have it discussed during this session. The Fourth Plan would require at least four or five days for discussion. We do not want to hustle it through. Therefore, we have decided that in the first few days of the next session, the Fourth Plan will be placed before the House for discussion.

As regards the point made by Shri Sivamurthi Swamy I am afraid that in this session, the motion will not be taken up.

As regards the point made by Shri D. S. Patil about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as I have already explained to him, in these difficult circumstances because of the rush of work, it will not be possible to have that Bill.

As regards the reorganisation of the Punjab, we are trying our level best to see that the Bill should be ready and we want to pass it in this House. I hope that by Monday or Tuesday, perhaps, the Bill will be ready.

As regards the Central Vigilance Commission's report, I hope my hon. friend Shri Kamath would agree with what I say. Time permitting, we shall have it. But as you know, we are very hard pressed for time, and it is a question of priorities. I want that the Central Vigilance Commission's report should be discussed.

Regarding the salaries and allowances of Ministers, I have asked the Secretary of my Department to place it on the agenda, and we shall try our level best to find time for it even on the last day so that we could have it here before the House.

About the extension of the session.....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): What about gold?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Unless I have sat down, hon. Members should not think that I have exhausted all that I wanted to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I thought that you might not have noted the points

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the extension of the session, all that I can say is that I would request the House to sit for a day or two more, perhaps on the 3rd or the 5th but not beyond that.

About cow slaughter, it is true that I had promised that I would request Government to make some announcement by the end of this week. Only yesterday the Cabinet had gone through it and the draft is ready and perhaps they are finalising it. On Monday or Tuesday the entire thing will be placed before the House including what decision Government have taken.

मैं स्वामी जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक दो रोज़ की देर अगर हो गई है तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। पक्की बात हाउस के सामने आनी चाहिये। कल इस सवाल पर विचार

केबिनेट में हुआ था। जल्दबाजी करना गवर्नमेंट के लिए ठीक नहीं है। सोमवार को या ज्यादा से ज्याद मंगलवार को गवर्नमेंट का जो वक्तव्य है, वह आपको सुना दिया जाएगा।

About the international situation, of course, we are going to find time for a discussion on that. The Business Advisory Committee has already allotted time for it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee wanted to know about the Report of the Monopolies Commission. He is again and again raising that point.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Why are my hon. friends so impatient? I am coming to his point also. I have noted down all the points as far as possible.

As regards the report of the Monopolies Commission, the Business Advisory Committee which recommends motions to be taken up, unfortunately, has not recommended it to us so far....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should that not be done?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About gold control, opinions have been expressed from all sides of the House, and if I may be permitted, I also join my feeble voice to what my hon. friends have said. If I should disclose my own personal feelings on the matter, I would say that I share the feelings of all the Members, and I am going to request the Finance Minister to make an announcement as soon as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Today. He is replying to the debate today.

13.26 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORTY-NINTH REPORT

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to move.

"That this House agrees with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th August, 1966.".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th August, 1966.".

The motion was adopted.

13.27 hrs.

PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws.".

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : इस अनुमति का मैं विरोध करना चाहता हूं। आज सुबह मुझे एक ऐसी खबर मिली है जिसको सुनकर कोई भी आजादी और कानून पसन्द आदमी बिल्कुल सिहर उठेगा। पंजाब के कई जिलों में और खास कर रोहतक से मुझे खबर मिली है कि दुकानदार ज्यादा तर छोटे या मध्यम दर्जे के गिरफ्तार किये जाते हैं, उनके जलूस निकाले जाते हैं, कोई कोई जेलों से निकाले जाते हैं और उनके मुंह पर काला लगवाया जाता है जनता से और फिर उनको फिराया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गिरफ्तार किए हुए आदमियों के साथ कानून का बरताव होना

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19-8-66.

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

चाहिये। जो कुछ भी कानून से प्रस्थापित तरीका है उसके अनुसार चलना चाहिये। अगर ये लोग खराब काम किये हुए हैं तो कानून के मुताबिक इनको जो सजा हो वह मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन कानून के बाहर जाकर अगर आप जनता के ऊपर इनको छोड़ देंगे और इस तरह से गैर कानूनी कार्रवाई चलती रहेगी तो फिर जैसा कि अपने देश में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सब इस वक्त नहीं आ सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अनुमति का विरोध कर रहा हूं। एक खतरनाक आधार पर विरोध कर रहा हूं देश में कानून का राज्य नहीं रह गया है। जंगली राज ये लोग कायम करवा रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति शासन पंजाब में है। शायद ये यह बताना चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति शासन की मातहती में इंतजाम अच्छा होता है, खाने पीने की चीजें सस्ती बिकती हैं। लेकिन चीजें सस्ती भी नहीं बिकेंगी और उसके साथ साथ एक बहुत बड़े तबके के ऊपर गैर कानूनी रूप में अगर इस तरह से कार्य करेंगे तो नतीजा क्या होगा? डाकुओं के खिलाफ गैर-कानूनी बरताव पहले किया गया, आज किया गया है साधारण आदमियों के खिलाफ और कल को किया जाएगा राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह इंट्रोडक्शन की स्टेज है। इस वक्त यह सब नहीं हो सकता है। जब यह बिल आपके सामने विचार के लिए आए तब आप सारी चीजें कह सकते हैं और नुकताचीनी कर सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: ऐसे राष्ट्रपति शासन को विधान की शक्ति बिल्कुल नहीं देनी चाहिये। जब विधान की बात हो रही है, जब एक ऐसा कानून सामने आ रहा रहा जो कि कानून की बुनियाद को खत्म करने वाला है तो हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम गम्भीरता से उस पर विचार करें। अगर वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन है तो आप उन लोगों को फांसी दें लेकिन कानून के अनुसार दें। इस तरह से उनका जनता की तरफ से काला मुंह करवाना क्या उचित है? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में जंगली शासन कायम हो जाए? मुझे आप यह कहने दीजिये कि नन्दा साहब आज यह स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं कि जब कभी मौका आएगा तो हम एक दूसरे के खिलाफ होकर एक दूसरे का काला मुंह करने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे। आप इस स्थिति को यहां पर पैदा कर रहे हैं।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I oppose it on constitutional grounds.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Under rule 72 I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill, and I do so with considerable reluctance because I do not wish to block or obstruct the passage of this Bill which is an important one. But, unfortunately, Government have become so remiss and have become habitual offenders in so far as the rules and the directions are concerned. So, it is with great reluctance that. I rise to delay the passage of a very important Bill like this. But I may invite your attention to direction 19B of the Directions by the Speaker. My opposition is under rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure read with Direction 19(b) of the Directions by the Speaker. Direction 19(b) will be found at page 16 of the "Directions by the Speaker" and it reads as follows:

> "No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business for a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of Members for at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced."

There are two provisos, neither of which help Government.

"Provided that Appropriation Bills"—

I do not think this is such a Bill—

"Finance Bills and such secret Bills"—

I do not think that the Government claim either that this is a secret Bill—

> "as are not put down in the list of business may be introduced without prior circulation of copies to Members".

The second proviso also does not help Government—

> "Provided further that in other cases"—

for other Bills—

> "where the Minister desires that the Bill may be introduced earlier than two days after circulation of copies or even without prior circulation, he shall—

'shall'—it is mandatory.....

Mr. Speaker: I know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the House does not know. The House should know why I am objecting to the introduction. It is not enough that you only should know.

> "he shall give full reasons—

mark the words, 'full reasons', not merely reasons—

> "in a memorandum for the consideration of the Speaker explaining as to why the Bill is sought to be introduced without making available to members copies thereof in advance".

I got a copy of this Bill only this morning, very late.

> "...and if the Speaker gives permission, the Bill shall be included in the list of business for the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced".

Now the most point is whether he has given you a memorandum as stipulated, because it may be a secret memorandum; we have had no occasion to look at it, and if he has given you a memorandum, whether he has given full reasons or he has just tried to palm off another thing on you.

So I think this should be postponed if you uphold this point of order, leave should be refused now and it may be introduced on Monday. This kind of ignoring of the rules cannot go on. This is becoming worse day after day.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): They are ignorant of the rules.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can they ignore the rules? They have become sleepy, somndent comatose.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, no memorandum has been presented to me. Two days notice has also not been given. It falls within the latter part of the proviso, that they should intimate to me and get my permission. Yesterday, on the 18th August, he wrote to me explaining the reasons why he wants that this should be taken up today, the two days' notice might not be insisted upon and he might be allowed to introduce it. I have allowed it and that is why it has been placed on the agenda.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Without any reasons or ful reasons, you have allowed it?

Mr. Speaker: I want to be clear on that. It is stipulated, of course, that a memorandum explaining full reasons has to be given under the proviso. Now should that be a separate memorandum explaining the reasons?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is contempt of your directions with impunity. Why should you let them go scot-free like this? They are ignoring the rules. You won't take them to task for that?

Mr. Speaker: I am not sure whether I can treat this as the memorandum or something else should be there, or whether the letter should suffice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It must be a full memorandum. The Heavens will not fall if it is not introduced today. Let them learn. Let the Treasury Benches learn.

Mr. Speaker: Can we have it introduced on Monday?

Shri Nanda: The whole purpose was that after the Proclamation, this should be done as early as possible.

Mr. Speaker: If it is introduced on Monday, the two-day-notice stipulation is observed.

Shri Nanda: I do not mind. But the hon. Speaker has seen the reasons I have given in a letter. Of course, if it cannot be treated as a memorandum....

Mr. Speaker: Of course, the letter is there. But I am not sure if it can be treated as a regular memorandum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Memorandum is not there.

Mr. Speaker: Should the memorandum be a separate one or this letter will suffice?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why do you give them the benefit of doubt?

Mr. Speaker: I am not giving them the benefit of doubt.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यर्थ की कुतर खड़ी की जा रही हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : माननीय सदस्य समझते नहीं हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंजाब के मेम्बर साहबान बहुत एन्क्श्स हैं। इसलिए आज आप इसको जाने दीजिए। आज आप इनको पेश करने की इजाजत दे दीजिए।

Shri Ranga: It may not be moved now.

Mr. Speaker: It can be moved.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I oppose the introduction because the legal position appears to be very dubious. Can such a power be delegated? According to the notification issued, what has been dissolved is the normal constitutional Government of the Punjab; the Assembly members continue to remain members of the Assembly and they continue to get their salaries.

Mr. Speaker: We will discuss that later.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Under what provision of the Constitution is this being done?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. We are not concerned with it at the moment.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why not? Under what provision of the Constitution is this being introduced?

Shri Bade (Khargone): There is no provision.

Mr. Speaker: There is.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is not an ordinary Bill. This is about the delegation of the powers of the Punjab State legislature.

Mr. Speaker: Provision is there for the introduction of 'other Bills'.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: A Bill of this nature.

Mr. Speaker: This is one of those Bills, whatever be its nature.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We know that there are ordinances. We know that a legislature can be dissolved. But the Punjab legislature has not been dissolved. In the absence of the dissolution of that legislature, can the President be empowered to take over its functions, and if so, under what constitutional provision?

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen when we discuss it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: How can such a Bill be introduced?

Mr. Speaker: Because a Bill can be introduced.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: A Bill against the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: If the provisions are not valid, they can be modified.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Can a Bill the provisions of which go against the provisions of the Constitution be introduced?

Mr. Speaker: That I have not to decide.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please see the proviso to rule 72; The House is not competent.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot decide that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have already held that the reasons are adequate. That may be so. But I submit that this Bill is outside the competence of this House; when a legislature is functioning in a State, it exists in a State and is competent to undertake legislation in the State, Parliament is not competent, is not empowered to step in. Under the circumstances, it is not competent for us under the Constitution to frame laws for a State where the legislature is in existence and has not been dissolved.

Mr. Speaker: That also may be taken into consideration. I have not to decide it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Law Minister is not here.

Shri Nanda: The Statement of Objects and Reasons refers to the provision in the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: He says it is not within the competence of this Parliament to take up this Bill when the Assembly is there and has not been dissolved.

Shri Nanda: This can be argued when we take up this Bill.

Shri Tyagi (Dehara Dun): It is not a question for argument. A constitutional question has been raised and you have to give a ruling.

Mr. Speaker: Constitutional issues are not to be decided by me.

Shri Tyagi: The question is whether this Parliament can dabble in a function which, according to the Constitution, is the monopoly of the State Assembly. For instance, if the members of the State Assembly just give a requisition to call the Assembly, who will come in their way? The Assembly is still there.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I have to give a ruling on that. That introduction can be opposed on that ground also.

Shri Ranga: How do we function in this House? On many occasions, Speaker after Speaker has held, "These are State subjects and therefore, I cannot allow this adjournment motion or other criticism". Kindly look into your own rulings. Are we to understand thot this Government would have the power with impunity to introduce any Bill at any time it likes irrespective f the existence of the Constitution, which is a Federal Constitution and when the State Legislatures are there? Can we not object to the introduction of the Bill itself when we find that this Parliament has no competence to legislate, about which the State legislature is competent to legislate? The State Legislature is there and has not been dissolved. The Speaker has not been dismissed. The members have not been treated in the same shabby manner in which the Kerala legislators have been treated. They are members under oath and they are competent to draw their salaries. You say "it is a constitutional question and you can raise it in the course of the discussion." There are certain things which have got to be taken for granted on which there need be no discussion at all. I am surprised at the way you want us to look at it.

Shri Tyagi: Has the Home Minister got it examined by the Law Ministry?

Shri Nanda: Yes. It has been examined and their advice is we are competent to have a Bill of this kind.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The proviso to rule 72 does empower the Speaker of the House to consider whether a legislation is within the competence of this House or not. It is true that you have taken the view that the Speaker cannot decide the constitutionality or otherwise of a piece of legislation which is sought to be introduced in the House. That is unexceptionable. But if a fundamental objection is raised as to its consonance or otherwise with the Constitution, in a tentative, prima facie way, perhaps the Speaker has to satisfy himself that the legislation is within the competence of Parliament.

I am glad the Home Minister has said that he has consulted legal opinion. That is what we should like to have at the stage of introduction. Let the Government come before the House with that legal opinion and explain to the House that there is no unconstitutionality involved. It is true that finally the arbiter of constitutionality is the Supreme Court. But at the stage of intro-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

duction also, there devolves upon us a moral and constitutional obligation to examine the constitutionality of the Bill and the competence of Parliament to consider that legislation. That is why I request that the Home Minister might satisfy this House on this point.

Shri Nambiar: The very title of the Bill is "The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill". Only now I understand that the members of the legislature are still continuing as members. They are drawing their salary and are treated as members. When President's rule was imposed on Punjab, the legislature should have been dissolved. Without dissolving it, when the legislature as such is continuing—the Speaker continues, and except that they do not assemble in the hall, other things are continuing—even for a lay man like me, without going into legal complications, it is understandable how this Parliament can take the powers of the legislature.

Mr. Speaker: Two things have been said. One is that the members should be apprised of the legal opinion that the Government has got, so that they might exercise their discretion and vote intelligently after understanding the consequences of it, whether really it is within the legislative competence of this House or not. That is one thing.

The second thing is, I am asked to take a decision. That I cannot take. It is not for me to decide. A brief discussion can take place here in order to enable members to understand really whether they should vote on this side or the other. I would request the Minister to ask the Law Minister or some other minister to explain the legal opinion to the House, so that members might know the real implication and vote. I am prepared for that. But it is not for me to give a decision. Mr. Ranga said he was surprised. But that has been the uniform procedure; I have not done anything extraordinary when I said that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Law Minister is not here. We can have the discussion on Monday.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): This particular point might be left over for discussion when we take up the Bill after introduction.

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be somebody who can explain to the House the legal opinion, because members have to exercise their vote. The Law Minister can come on Monday. Or, can he arrange for it today?

Shri Nanda: I can arrange for that in the course of the day.

Mr. Speaker: At 2.30 there is the Private Members' business. We will take this up at 5 O'clock.

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir.

Shri Ranga: At 5, there is a half-hour discussion.

13.47 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955."

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, we wish to oppose the introduction of this Bill, which we consider to be an undemocratic and unprincipled measure. My Party opposed the Essential Commodities Bill in December, 1964, and we felt so strongly about it that, after some speeches by my leader, Prof. Ranga and my colleague, Mr. Dandeker, we divided the House to show our utter disgust for oppressive measures of this kind. This Bill is even worse than the Bill of 1964. This is another milestone along the slippery slope of totalitarian legislation to which this Government is accustoming the

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 19.8.66.

country, so that the path to dictatorship may be smoothened for it.

The President of the ruling Party has recently shown himself to be an unadulterated admirer of Communist tyranny in the countries he recently visited. This kind of legislation prepares the ground for communist tyranny. The rule of law is ignored. The rights of the judiciary in this Bill are brushed aside. The right of appeal to a court of law is replaced by a right of appeal to the Government.

Of all attrocities, the worst thing this Bill does is to say that foodgrains, edible oil, etc., and the vehicle in which they are being carried can be confiscated by the order of a low official of the Government, even if no charge is preferred against the farmer or the trader concerned.

This, Sir, is the apotheosis of the breach of the Rule of Law which this Government has been practising for the last few years Fundamental Rights are violated and we are getting, Parliament and the people outside accustomed to un-constitutional devices of this nature.

Normally, Sir, a man is presumed to be innocent unless he is found to be guilty. According to this Bill every one is guilty if the District Magistrate says he is guilty, unless he goes to a court of law and assets his innocence.

When devaluation came, lavish promises were held out. It was said that now liberalisation would take place, oppressive controls would be lifted and removed. On the contrary, this Bill shows that, far from devaluation being followed by decontrol and a more liberal regime, more and more oppressive measures are being introduced. This shows that devaluation was not brought in for the purposes which were announced. In my own constituency, in Rajkot in Saurashtra, a loss of crores of rupees has been caused to small farmers who produce groundnut. There is a ban on the export of groundnut from Gujarat outside the State. Till now this ban was held valid under the Defence of India Rules. At last we were told that the Defence of India Rules would not be misused, as they were misused for purely economic purposes. The moment the Defence of India Rules went, the Ordinance came followed now with a Bill which is going to regularise the illegality. The small farmers and millers in my constituency, Rajkot in Saurashtra, have been ruined by this measure. They were hoping that now that the DIR had gone, they could again start exporting their groundnut and get fair value for it. But now we find that this engine of oppression is going to continue.

These are the reasons why we feel that this is an objectionable price legislation and we shall vote against its introduction.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I would like to make the following statement in answer to the objection raised by the hon. Member. On the 12th July, 1966 the President was pleased to promulgate the Ordinance No. 9 of 1966. This was consequent upon the Government's decision to restrict the use and application of the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder in areas other than border areas to purposes connected only with defence of India. This was the wish of the House, expressed by hon. Members both in the Opposition and in the Ruling Party.

Shri M. R. Masani: Certainly not of the Opposition.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Therfore, it was in deference to the wishes of the House that we decided not to enlarge the powers under the DIR Act. Now, as the House knows, before this restriction came, we had the Foodgrains Control Order, under the Defence of India Act, by which procurement and declaration of stocks was made compulsory under the Defence of India Rules. Now that the restriction on the use of Defence of India Act has become necessary, these powers should be protected in public interest, because in the post-devaluation period Government has assumed a positive role in holding the prices of essential

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

commodities of life, particularly foodgrains, edible oils and various other essential commodities. Hoarding is being reported from many quarters. So also there are reports of mal-distribution of foodgrains, edible oils and other things. The earlier powers having been withdrawn, because of the non-utilisation of rules under the Defence of India Act, Government are obliged to invoke those powers and bring about an Ordinance.

Sir, here is a simple piece of legislation to replace the Ordinance issued by the hon. President by a regular Act of Parliament. I do, therefore, hope that my hon. friend will withdraw his objection.

Shri M. R. Masani: Certainly not.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I hope he will withdraw his objection because this is a legitimate use of governmental powers in the interest of the public and the community.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE: ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 1966

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, as required under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6828/66].

13.55 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1966-67—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-77. Shri Bade may continue his speech.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय कल मैं सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांण्ट्स पर बोल रहा था, डिवैल्यूशन का हो जिक्र इन सप्लीमेंट्री ग्राण्ट्स में है और उनमें से मैं विशेष कर डिमाण्ड नं० 16, 17 और 117 के बारे में बोल रहा था । सबसे पहले मैं डिमाण्ड नं० 16 की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं । डिमाण्ड नं 16 में उन्होंने एम्बैसीज के वास्तेपैसा मांगा है, उसमें उन्होंने 371.41 लाख रुपये के एडीशनल एक्सपैन्डिचर का उल्लेख किया है—क्योंकि डिवैल्यूशन हो गया है । वह कहते हैं कि यह एम्बेसीज पर खर्च होगा और कल ही एम्बेसीज की लिस्ट उन्होंने बताई थी । 71 एम्बैसीज ऐसी हैं जिन पर काफी खर्च हो जाता है । जिस वक्त डिवैल्यूशन किया था उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा था कि इन एम्बैसीज पर भी हम खर्चे को कम करेंगे, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एम्बेसीज के खर्चे में कितनी कमी की है, इसमें आपने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दिग्दर्शन नहीं किया है । डिवैल्यूशन के बाद खर्चा बढ़ने के कारण आपने 371.41 लाख रुपये की ज्यादा मांग की है, जबकि आपको खर्च को घटाना चाहिये था ।

इसी तरह से डिमाण्ड नं० 17 में आपने कच्छ ट्रिब्यूनल के खर्च के वास्ते पैसा मांगा है ।

"The Kutch Tribunal was constituted pursuant to the agreement of 30th June, 1965".

ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद तो अब कच्छ ट्रिब्यूनल का भी ताशकन्द समझौता हो जाना चाहिये, पाकिस्तान के रवैये को देखने के बाद अब ऐसा लगता है कि खाली लकीर को पीटते रहो, सांप तो निकल गया, खाली लाइन रह गई है, इस पर 10 लाख रुपया क्यों खर्च करना चाहिये, इस बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं बताया है, इस प्रकार का खर्चा करना मेरी समझ में अब कुछ ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ आपने कामनवेल्थ के लिये 95 हजार रुपये की मांग की है—

"Due to devaluation of Indian Rupee, an additional provision of Rs. 95,000 will be required for India's contribution to Commonwealth Economic Committee, which is payable in pounds sterling."

जब इस कामनवेल्थ का रुख अपनी तरफ़ नहीं है, जिस समय पाकिस्तान-हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई चल रही थी तो आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि यू० के० का रुख क्या था ? कामनवेल्थ में बने रहने की क्या आवश्यकता है, इस पर इस हाउस में भी काफी डिस्कशन हुआ था, लेकिन फिर भी आप खर्च के लिये रकम मांग रहे हैं।

इसी के साथ आपने एक खर्च यह मांगा है कि नैपाल गवर्नमेंट के पास जो—

"Consequent on the devaluation of the Rupee with effect from 6th June, 1966 the rate of exchange between the Indian Rupee and the Nepalese Rupee was fixed at Indian Rupee 1—Nepalese Rupee 1.016."

यानी हमारे रुपये का एक्सचेंज रैट नैपाली रुपये के 1.016 पर रखा गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सरकार ने कभी यह देखा है कि इस डिवैल्यूशन का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इस डिवैल्यूशन के करने से हमारे सब व्यापारियों को नुकसान पड़ गया है और वहां के व्यापारियों को इससे फायदा हो गया है।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही गोरखा सैनिक लोगों को जो हमारी नौकरी में थे उनकी दशा क्या हुई है उसका उदाहरण यहां आपके सामने पेश करके बताता हूं—

"मध्य नेपाल में रहने वाले लाखों भूतपूर्व सैनिक गोरखों को भी नयी विनिमय दर के कारण अकारण कष्ट सहना होगा। भारत हर वर्ष लगभग 2 करोड़ भारतीय रुपये इन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेन्शन के रूप में बांटता है। अवमूल्यन से पूर्व उसकी स्थानीय कीमत 3 करोड़ 20 लाख होती थी, किन्तु अब उन्हें लगभग 2 करोड़ नैपाली रुपये ही प्राप्त होंगे।"

इतना ही नहीं विकास योजनायें जो नैपाल और भारत के सहयोग से बन रही हैं वहां भी हमें अब ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा—यह आपके डिवैल्यूशन का परिणाम हुआ है। हम अगर नैपाल की ज्यादा मदद करना चाहते हैं, तो अब ज्यादा मदद नहीं कर सकेंगे क्योंकि डिवैल्यूशन से ज्यादा खर्च आयेगा। व्यापारियों के सम्बन्ध में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, जो वहां पर स्टाकिस्टस और ट्रेडर्स हैं, उनके बारे में इस प्रकार का कदम उठाने से पहले इस शासन ने विचार ही नहीं किया।

14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*.]

डिमाण्ड नं० 117 के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि इन्टर नेशनल मोनिटरी फण्ड के सम्बन्ध में उसमें जो कहा गया है उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं—

"India is a permanent member of the International Monetary Fund and enjoys the fifth position on the Fund Board by virtue of having the fifth largest quota in the Fund."

फिर मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री गांधी ने कहा कि इसमें ज्यादा खर्च नहीं आयेगा क्योंकि उन्होंने बतलाया कि :

"This would not, therefore, involve any cash from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India."

[श्री बड़े]

लेकिन साथ साथ हमें 54.76 करोड़ रु० का गोल्ड डिपाजिट करना होगा । इसी के साथ हम को 173 करोड़ रु० की कैश सिक्योरिटी देनी पड़ेगी । सानटरी फण्ड में डिवैल्यशन से जो खर्च आयेगा वह पूरा 203 करोड़ रु० हो जायेगा । फिर हम से कहा जाता है कि डिल्वैल्यूशन से देश को बड़ा फायदा होने वाला है । आपने कहा था कि डिवैल्यूशन से स्मग्लिंग आप गोल्ड रुक जायेगा, स्मग्लिंग खत्म हो जायेगी डिवैल्यूशन हो जाने के बाद अगर ऐसा है तो फिर आप गोल्ड कण्ट्रोल क्यों करते हैं । गोल्ड कण्ट्रोल को स्क्रैप क्यों नहीं कर देते हैं । श्री मोरारजी देसाई भी,जो कि इस इस मूल स्रोत थे,आज कहने लगे हैं कि इसका कोई महत्व नहीं रह गया है, लेकिन तब भी आप ने गोल्ड कण्ट्रोल को रक्खा हुआ है हालांकि कई रोज से जो सोने का काम करने वाले हैं वह पार्लियामेंट हाउस के बाहर अनशन कर रहे हैं और मरने के लिये तैयार हो गये हैं । हमारे यहां ज्योतिषियों से बहुत पूछा जाता है, आप चाहें तो ज्योतिषी से पूछ कर देख लीजिये । मैं दो तीन ज्योतिषियों को लेकर आता हूं । वह भी कहेंगे कि कल करना हो तो आज कीजिये । इस प्रकार से गोल्ड कण्ट्रोल क्यों रक्खा हुआ है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

दूसरी बात मुझे डिवैल्यूशन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि **इट इज नाट ए डिजीज, इट इज ओनली ए सिम्पटम** यह विनाश की पहली स्टेज हैं यह आपने क्यों किया, इसकी दूसरी वजहें हैं । आप अन्धा धुन्ध नोट छापने की योजना बना रहे हैं । अन्धा धुन्ध आयोजना कर रहे हैं । जो योजना कमीशन है उसको बिल्कुल खत्म कर देना चाहिये । आप की योजना जो है वह कल्पना के आकाश में बिहार कर रही है जैसा कि शेक्सपिअर ने कहा था :

"The mad man, the lover the poet. their imagination is all compact. For airy nothing they give local habitation and name."

श्री हरिविष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं ऐसे रोचक भाषण के समय सदन में कोरम होना तो आवश्यक है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है ... अब कोरम हो गया है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करें

श्री बड़े मैं कह रहा था कि शेक्सपिअर ने कहा था कि

"The mad man, the lover and the poet, their imagination is all compact. For airy nothing they give local habitation and name."

मैड मैन, लवर और पोएट में अशोक मेहता और योजना कमीशन का नाम भी ऐड करना चाहिये । इस तरह से जो वह हवा में विचरण कर रहे हैं इसी लिये अदूरदर्शितापूर्ण नीतियां अपना रहे हैं । विदेशों से उन्होंने बेतहाशा कर्जा लिया है अब नोट छपवा कर उत्पादन के बारे में फ़र्जी आंकड़े देते हैं । इस सब का परिणाम यह हुआ हैं कि अवमूल्यन करना पड़ा उसके बाद भी कहते हैं कि कुछ गज कपड़ा कम उपयोग में लाओ, एक चाय का प्याला कम पियो, चूहे खाओ, छोटी गाड़ी में बैठो । कहते हैं कि जितना खर्च कम हो सके उतना कम कीजिये लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि भिलाई में जो प्रोजैक्ट है उसमें 12 या साढ़े 12 लाख रु० में केवल एक स्टेडियम बनाया है इतना रुपया नेहरू कल्चरल स्टेडियम के लिये दिया गया है और 40 हजार रु० का फर्निचर उसके लिये यहां से लिया गया है इस तरह से यहां पर रुपया वेस्ट हो रहा है । जो इस तरह के खर्चे किये जाते हैं उनके कारण हम से कहा जाता है कि हम कम खर्च करें

आखिर में मुझे पे कमीशन के बारे में कहना है । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्लायीज के वास्ते सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि सेकेण्ड पे कमीशन तो हो गया लेकिन :

"The Central Government employees have been persistently demanding for some time past that the dearness allowance should be linked with the increase in the cost of living and that the existing dearness allowance formula recommended by the Second Pay Commission should be revised. It has, therefore, been decided that a Special Commission of Enquiry should be appointed to examine in a wider perspective the principles that should govern the grant of dearness allowance to Central Government employees with special reference to their repercussions on State Government employees and the employees of the Public Sector Undertakings, etc."

यहां मुझे कहना है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के रिसोर्सेज कितने हैं हम को यह देखना चाहिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्लायीज की पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्स के साथ टैगिंग करना ठीक नहीं है । ऊपर तो वह लिखते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्स लेकिन नीचे लिखा है : पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्स एण्ड लोकल बाडीज यानी म्युनिसिपल बाडीज और पंचायत । इन के कर्मचारियों की बात करते हैं । यहां पर वह हिस्टारिकल बातें करते हैं कि सेकेण्ड पे कमीशन के बाद दास कमीशन बनाया गया था । लेकिन उसकी रिकमेण्डेशन्स के लिये सरकार ने क्या किया । लिविंग इंडेक्स 180 तक पहुंच गया है उसके बारे में कहते हैं कि गजेन्द्र गडकर जी विचार करेंगे । वह आरबिट्रेशन करेंगे और तीन महीने में अपना निर्णय देंगे । लेकिन जैसा कि कहते हैं अशभस्य कालहरण्म् । अब यह कमीशन या कमेटी कायम करना चाहते हैं । जब इन को कुछ नहीं करना होता है... तब ये कमेटी या कमीशन नियुक्त कर देते हैं । वास्तव में उसकी नियुक्ति की आवश्यकता होती है इस वास्ते नियुक्ति नहीं होती है लेकिन चूंकि ये कुछ देना नहीं चाहते हैं इस वास्ते उसकी नियुक्ति कर दी जाती है । यह कहा जाता है कि जितनी तिरछी और नोकदार ये टोपी पहनते हैं उतने ही तिरछे ये चलते हैं ।

"There are two kinds of people in India—one gentlemen and the other Congressmen."

इन्होंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्लायीज को अपने एम्लायीज के साथ टैग कर दिया है और इसको करने का इनका मंशा यही है कि जो इनके अपने इम्पलायीज को डी० ए० मिलता है वह नहीं मिलना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें जरूर कुछ दाल में काला है, इनका जरूर मन साफ नहीं है । नहीं तो गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन की नियुक्ति की आवश्यकता ही नहीं थी । पहले एक पे कमीशन बैठा था और उसके बाद दास कमीशन बैठा । अगर ये कुछ करना चाहते तो अपने आप कर सकते थे । साथ ही साथ ये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को पैसा दे सकते थे । अगर ऐसा नहीं कर सकते थे तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलायीज के लिए अलग से कमीशन नियुक्त कर सकते थे, पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज के लिए अलग कर सकते थे । अब इस कमीशन को निर्णय देने में साल दो साल लग जायेंगे । इस बीच प्राइसिस बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं डवैल्यूएशन के बाद कितनी ये बढ़ गई हैं इसको आप देखें । पता नहीं ये डिवैल्यूएशन की वजह से बढ़ी हैं या किस कारण से बढ़ी हैं लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा प्राइसिस बढ़ गई हैं । इसका क्या नतीजा निकल रहा है । आदिवासी लोग गांवों में अपने बच्चों को छोड़ छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं । हम उन बच्चों को कलैक्टर साहब के पास ले जाने वाले हैं । तीन तीन और सात सात साल के बच्चों को, लड़कों, लड़कियों को वे छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि इनको आप सम्भालो । उनको खाने के लिए नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए बच्चे भूखे मर रहे हैं । आठ छटांक उनको रोजाना

[श्री बड़े]

मिलता है । लेकिन आप देखें कि जेल में जो लोग हैं उनको ज्यादा इससे मिल जाता है ।

प्राइसिस को काबू में रखने का आपने एक तरीका यह सोचा है कि कोओपेरेटिव स्टोर खोले जायें, सुपर बाजार खोले जायें । मैं कहता हूं कि इन से कुछ नहीं होगा । यह एक बहाना मात्र है । यह जो प्राबलैम है यह बहुत बड़ा है । केवल मात्र सुपर बाजार खोल देने से प्राइसिस नीचे नहीं आ जाएंगी । पहले खाने का तेल चार रुपये किलो बिकता था और अब वह पांच रुपये दस आने किलो तक बिक रहा है । पता नहीं यह डिवैल्यूएशन की वजह से है या किसी और वजह से है । आप कहते हैं कि आप इकोनोमी एक्सपेंडीचर में करना चाहते हैं, कटौती आप खर्चे में करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन आपने यह नहीं बताया है है कि कहां आप खर्च को कम करना चाहते हैं और कहां आपने खर्च को अभी तक कम किया है । यह सब चीज शासन को अपनी जबान से बतानी चाहिये थी । डिवैल्यूएशन की वजह से जो भार पड़ा है उसको कम करने के लिए कहां कहां आप कटौती कर रहे हैं और क्या क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं, यह सब आप को बतलाना चाहिये था ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhagat.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मझे भी समय मिलना चाहिये । मैं कल से इन्तजार कर रहा हूं ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : मैं सारी उमर इन्तजार कर रहा हूं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : यह बहुत इम्पार्टेंट चीज है और हमें भी समय मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everybody cannot have an opportunity in a small discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपकी खिदमत में कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूं ।

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : खिदमत में तो आप रोज रखते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : औरों को आपने पन्द्रह पन्द्रह मिनट दिये हैं, मुझे आप दस मिनट ही दे दें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called the Minister.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Could I have two minutes if Shri Bhagat yields? I do not want to make a speech. Only one comment Iwould like to make.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let Shri Madhu Limaye finish.

Shri Tyagi: He can follow me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called him now.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके एक राज्य के एक प्रान्त में जो एक घटना हुई है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । इसमें हमारे देश को नीलाम करने की बात चल रही है । मेरे पास एक आदमी ने एक पत्र भेजा है जिसमें मैसूर सरकार का एक गजेट उन्होंने जोड़ा है । यह नोटिफिकेशन पब्लिक आकशन के बारे में है । पब्लिक आकशन आफ दी . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्ज में कैसे आता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस सरकार का अस्तित्व ही नहीं रह जाता है । इसको एक धेला भी नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मैं कभी भी इरेलेवेंट बात नहीं करता हूं । आप सुनिये तो सही ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्ज पर ही बोलें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उसी पर बोल रहा हूं । सुनने के बाद ही तो आप कहें कि यह सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्ज़ पर है या नहीं है । इस घटना में राष्ट्रीय झंडे का आकशन करने की बात है । क्या यह इसमें नहीं आ सकती है ? राष्ट्रीय झंडे का आकशन ये करना चाहते हैं ? मैं आपकी खिदमत में गजेट पेश करना चाहता हूं और इसको मैं टेबल पर भी रखना चाहता हूं । क्या इस संद को इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है, जनता को इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है ? इस निशान से क्या कोई मतलब नहीं है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रेलेवेंट नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार का अस्तित्व ही नहीं रह जाता है जब यह राष्ट्रीय निशान को गजेट के द्वारा आकशन कर रही है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में आप न कहें, वह रेलेवेंट नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : देश के अस्तित्व से इसका सम्बन्ध है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरी बात कहें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छी बात है । सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय की मांग के बारे में मैं कुछ कहता हूं । आज यहां पर कोई मन्त्रिमण्डल का बड़ा मन्त्री नहीं है । मैं बहुत ही गम्भीरता के साथ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कच्छ सम्बन्धी कुछ बहुत ही जरूरी कागज़ात गायब हो गए हैं ? कच्छ सम्बन्धी विवाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पंचों के सामने है और इस विवाद में अपनी भूमिका या अपना दृष्टिकोण रखने के लिए कागजों की और दस्तावेजों की आवश्यकता होती है । मझे पता चला है कि कच्छ सम्बन्धी बहुत जरूरी कागजात गायब हैं . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नेवल एयरक्राफ्ट के बारे में है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इंस्ट्रूमेंट आफ एक्सैंशन तक का पता नहीं है । कच्छ के जो महाराजा हैं उनके पास हमारी सरकार ने विनय किया है कि अगर आपके पास इन कागजात की इन दस्तावेज़ों की नक्लें हों तो उनको भेजने की कृपा करें, यह भी मुझे पता चला है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह तो रेलेवेंट है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय । यह सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय की मांगों के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूं । जो जासूसी चल रही है और उसके साथ साथ क्या क्या चीजें चल रही हैं, उसका जिक्र मैं नहीं करना चाहता हूं । परसों जिस जासूसी का जिक्र आया था उससे मैं इसको जोड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं । हमारे भगत साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं । आपकी मार्फत मैं उनसे दिवेदन करूंगा कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी को वह बतायें कि आज यहां पर यह इलजाम लगाया गया है कि सरकार के पास कच्छ सम्बन्धी जरूरी दस्तावेज नहीं हैं और इससे हमारे देश को बड़ा नुकसान होने वाला है । इसकी सफाई यहां पर होनी चाहिये । इसके साथ साथ मैं इस सदन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस सरकार को एक धेला भी आप आज मंजूर न करें ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री यह बहुत गम्भीर आरोप है । मैं समझता हूं कि विदेश मंत्री और गृहमन्त्री को आना चाहिये और सफाई पेश करनी चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इसका विदेश मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध नहीं है ? जब देश का अस्तित्व ही खतरे में पड़ रहा है तो ये नेवल एयरक्राफ्ट लेकर क्या करेंग । देश के अस्तित्व के लिए जो जरूरी कागजात हैं वे जब गायब हो जाते हैं तो आप नाविक बेड़ा या एक जहाज लेकर क्या करेंगे ? यह सरकार इतनी निकम्मी, इतनी अयोग्य और नालायक हो गई है कि इसको एक धेला भी देना मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूं । यह तो सुरक्षा के बारे में हो गया ।

विदेश नीति के बारे में अब मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । इस वक्त कई मामले हमारे

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सामने हैं । लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि वियतनाम के बारे में अभी जो प्रधान मन्त्री ने पहल की है उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है, इसको आप सभी लोग जानते हैं । कालीकट में एक उन्होंने भाषण किया, एक बात कही दिल्ली में आकर उन्होंने दूसरा ही सुझाव दे दिया और मास्को में जाने के बाद वह फिर बदल गई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इससे यह अच्छा नहीं था ।

कि रोडेशिया जैसे मामले को [illegible] जो कि पेचीदा सवाल हीं था, सीधा सादा साम्राज्यवाद बनाम प्रजातन्त्र और स्वतन्त्रता का झगड़ा है ? चीन आदि वहां नहीं हैं गड़बड़ी पैदा करने के लिए । ऐसी हालत में क्या वजह है कि हमारी सरकार और हमारा विदेश मन्त्रालय रोडेशिया के मामले में पहल नहीं करता है । इधर डेढ़ साल से मैं इनके पीछे पड़ा हुआ हूं लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है । अभी जाम्बिया के प्रतिनिधि आए थे . . .

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : हर एक बात में आप पीछे पड़े हुए हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जाम्बिया के प्रतिनिधि यहां आए थे । उनके साथ क्या बातचीत हुई, मुझे पता नहीं । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि रोडेशिया की सफेद सरकार को मान्यता देने का करीब करीब फैसला विलसन सरकार ने कर लिया है और ऐसी स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार पहल करके कुछ नहीं करेगी ? अगर वह कुछ नहीं करेगी तो हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर यह लांछन लगेगा कि साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी मोर्चे का यह जो नेता महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में था आज गद्दारी कर रहा है और एशिया और अफ्रीका के जो देश हैं, खास करके रोडेशिया की जो काली जनता है, उनके प्रति अपना जो इसका कर्त्तव्य है, उसका यह निर्वाह नहीं कर रहा है । इतिहास यह हमारे ऊपर लांछन लगायेगा ।

जहां तक वित्त मन्त्रालय का सवाल है कम्पनी कानून से सम्बन्धित एक मामला है । यह मामला गैमन इण्डिया का मैंने उठाया था । शर्मा साहब कहते हैं कि बहुत मामले मैं उठाता हूं । बहुत दिन पहले कई महीने हो गए हैं मैंने कानून मन्त्री के सामने यह रखा था और अपनी रिपोर्ट में आडिटर ने भी अपनी यह सिफारिश दे दी है कि इस कम्पनी के नाम पर इंग्लैण्ड में दस बारह लाख या इससे भी अधिक पैसा विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में जमा है और इनको अभी तक पता नहीं था, न रिजर्व बैंक को . . .

श्री त्यागी : कम्पनी का क्या नाम बताया है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : गैमन इंडिया लिमिटेड । आप तफसील में बोलने नहीं देते हैं । इस वास्ते मैं बता रहा हूं । पाठक साहब को जब दो दफा मैंने जरा डांट भरी तो जवाब आया ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्ज से इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह वित्त मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित है । क्या विदेशी मुद्रा का मामला श्री भगत के अधीन नहीं है ? आज यह सरकार एक एक पाउण्ड और एक एक डालर के के लिए तरस रही है । विदेशी मुद्रा के लिए सरकार ने देश को बेच कर रुपये का अवमूल्यन तक किया है । यह दस, बारह लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का सवाल है ।

मैं श्री पाठक के पत्र में से एक वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं :

"The inquiry in this case discloses that there is a *prima facie* violation of certain sections of the Companies Act, 1956. The consequential action will depend on a legal scrutiny of the available material which is being undertaken."

इसका मतलब यह है कि मैंने मन्त्री महोदय के पास अप्रैल में पत्र भेजा और अभी तक वह कह रहे हैं कि हम इस बारे में जांच कर रहे हैं, उस का कानूनी पहलू क्या है, उसको देख रहे हैं। मैं समझता हू कि जब तक वह जांच करेंगे, तब तक यह लोक-सभा भी खत्म हो जायेगी। इस स्थिति में मैं यह जानना चाहता कि मन्त्र महोदय किस नाते हमारे सामने आकर यह पैसा मांग रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं वित्त मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित मामला आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मैंने 21 अप्रैल को एक सवाल पूछा था कि क्या यह बात सही है कि इनकम टैक्स महकमे के किसी अधिकारी ने किलाचन्द देवचन्द ग्रुप को 56 लाख रुपये की छूट दी थी। उस मामले में नट्टे में घाटा (स्पैकुलेशन लास) दिखाया गया था और बिल्कुल गर कानूनी ढंग से यह छूट दी गई थी। यह बहुत पुराना मामला है। जब मैंने मामला उठाया, तो मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि यह बात सही है कि काटन फ़ार्वर्ड बिजिनेस के नाम पर इन्होंने एक घाटा दिखाया और गैर कानूनी ढंग इस घाटे का कुबूल किया गया, जिससे करों के मामले में 56 लाख रुपये की चोरी हो गई।

उक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में हम को बताया गया कि उस अधिकारी को सजा दी गई है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब उस अधिकारी से इस बारे में पूछा गया—शायद उसको मुअत्तिल भी किया गया था—, तो उसने कहा कि मैं अपने बड़े अधिकारी के हुक्म से यह काम कर रहा था, मेरा इसमें कोई दोष नहीं है। जब उसने कहा कि चेयरमैन आफ़ दि बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज़, श्री जमुनाप्रसाद सिंह, के हुक्म से यह छूट दी गई, तो ये लोग बहुत घबरा गये और इन्होंने इस मामले को दबाने के लिए उस अधिकारी से कहा कि आपके खिलाफ़ ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होगी, जिससे आपका नुकसान हो।

प्रश्न के उत्तर में हमको बताया गया

"As a result of the proceedings, it was held that the officer had been negligent. Since, however, he had already superannuated, he was allowed to retire forthwith."

उस अधिकारी को जो तथाकथित सजा दी गई, उससे उसको फ़ायदा ही हुआ है। यदि वह रिटायर हो जाता, तो उससे उसको कम ही फ़ायदा होता।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्रालय का इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट इतना निकम्मा है कि इस मंत्रालय को एक धेला भी नहीं देना चाहिए। मैं इन मामलों के सम्बन्ध में सम्बद्ध मंत्रियों को कई पत्र लिखता हूं, लेकिन जब कोई नतीजा नहीं होता है, तो मैं सदन के सामने उन मामलों को लाता हूं। इसी तरह मैं यह मामला भी लाया हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में भी जवाब दें।

श्री जमुना प्रसाद सिंह इस साल रिटायर होने वाले थे, लेकिन सरकार ने उनको एक साल और दे दिया।

श्री दाजी (इंदौर) : किसी और के रुपये माफ करवाने होंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक जमाने में यह भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री के भी दोस्त थे। जब भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री मद्रास में थे, तो श्री सिंह ने उन पर काफ़ी मेहरबानी की थी। अब पता नहीं किस मंत्री ने उनको अपनी छत्रछाया में लिया है और किस मंत्री पर उन्होंने उपकार किया है। एक दफ़ा मैंने फ़िनांस बिल पर बोलते हुए यह आरोप लगाया था कि श्री जमुनाप्रसाद सिंह ने यह हुक्म जारी किया है कि चूंकि मैं जल्दी रिटायर होने वाला हूं, एक साल और बढ़ गया है, इसलिए इस दरमियान अरसे में सब बड़े बड़े मामलों को जल्दी निपटाने का काम मेरी निगरानी में किया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ही बताइये कि यह सरकार किस नाते हमारे सामने पैसा

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मांगने के लिए आई है । कच्छ का मामला गोल-मोल है । मुल्क का अस्तित्व खतरे में है । सरकारी फ़ाइलों में से इन्स्ट्रूमेंट आफ़ एक्सेशन और दूसरे दस्तावेज़ ग़ायब हैं । उस केस का भी क्या होगा ? कानून मंत्रालय ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहा है । कम्पनी ला पर उचित रूप से अमल नहीं हो रहा है । गैमन इंडिया लिमिटेड विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी कर रहा है । किलाचन्द देवचन्द ग्रुप को इनकम टैक्स में 56 लाख रुपये की छूट दे दी गई है । श्री मनुभाई शाह के बारे में क्या कहें ? फिर कभी मौका मिलेगा, तो कहेंगे ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ज़रूर कहिये ।

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Sir, nobody from my Party has spoken. When I came in, Shri Bade was speaking. I may be allowed an opportunity.

श्री त्यागी : श्रीमन्, मैं जानता हूं कि आप के पास समय की कमी है, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा देर तो बहस नहीं कर सकूंगा, लेकिन मैं मोटे तौर से यह डर रिकार्ड पर लाना चाहता हूं कि मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता विदेशी ताकतों का असर हिन्दुस्तान पर ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है और इसलिए हम को अपने आत्म-बल को मज़बूत कर के इस बारे में कोई न कोई कदम उठाना होगा । यह एक नीति की बात है ।

इस डिमांड में जो रुपया मांगा जा रहा है, उसमें अधिकतर रकम वह है, जो विदेशों के बैंकों को डीवैल्युएशन की वजह से रूपी सिक्युरिटीज़ के बढ़े हुए सब्स्क्रिप्शन को देने के लिए हम को अदा करनी है । वह रकम 203.61 करोड़ रुपये की है । अमरीका की जो स्टडी हिन्दुस्तान की बाबत है, मैंने उसकी एक मोटी किताब खुद देखी है । हमारी गवर्नमेंट हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा कोई लिट्रेचर नहीं दे सकी, जैसा कि अमरीका की गवर्नमेंट के पास हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में है । इसी तरह कई दूसरे मुल्क भी यह काम कर रहे हैं । दूसरे मुल्कों के जो असर हमारे देश में बढ़ रहे हैं, उनकी देख-भाल करनी पड़ेगी । मैं फिर कभी फ़ुरसत से इसके बारे में लम्बी बात करूंगा ।

एक्स्प्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवेल्ज़ के लिए कुल 41 लाख रुपये की एक और डिमांड है । मेरा कहना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान को आज़ाद रखने के लिए यह ज़रूरी है कि इस बात को अपने स्वाभिमान का मामला बना लेना चाहिए कि हम दूसरे देशों से गल्ला लेना बन्द कर देंगे । अगर गवर्नमेंट ने डीवैल्युएशन करने के बाद लोगों को इन्स्पायर करने वाला कोई प्रोग्राम रखा होता, तो मैं खुश होता । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने जो प्रोग्राम रखे हैं, उनसे मेरी तसल्ली नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट को यह चाहिए था कि वह महात्मा गांधी की तरह से लोगों को कहती कि दो बरस तक कोई नया कपड़ा न पहने, बल्कि पुराने कपड़ों पर पेबंद लगा कर पहना जाये, हर तरह का ख़र्च कम किया जाये, मकान बनाना बन्द किया जाये ।

आखिर इस बात की क्या वजह है कि गवर्नमेंट आज भी बिल्डिंग पर दस दस करोड़ रुपये सालाना ख़र्च कर रही है । गवर्नमेंट पार्लियामेंट से जो रुपया मंजूर कराती है, वह टैक्सपेयर्ज़ का रुपया है और हम उसके ज़िम्मेदार हैं । अगर सरकार वह साफ़ साफ़ यह वादा नहीं करती है कि वह बिल्डिंग बनाना बन्द कर देगी, तो हम यह रुपया मंजूर करने में झिझकते हैं । मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब देश में लोगों को रोटी नहीं मिल रही है, तो वह मेहरबानी कर के, परमात्मा के लिए, जनता की ख़ातिर बिल्डिंग बनाने का काम बन्द कर दे, हर तरह के खर्च को बन्द कर दे और गांवों के उद्धार के काम में लग जाये । हर एक प्रान्त को यह हिदायत दी जाये कि वह हज़ारों रोटैरी रिंग लगा कर एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक बाकायदा इरिगेशन का इन्तज़ाम शुरू करे । हर एक स्टेट

गवर्नमेंट को कहा जाये कि वह सब खेतों को इरिगेट करने की व्यवस्था करे ।

इस देश के जो किसान पिछले अठारह बरसों से इस गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ देख रहे हैं, वे अब भी प्यासे हैं । अब उनकी भी तबियत ऊब गई है । लेकिन वे अब भी इस गवर्नमेंट के साथ हैं । इसलिए इस गवर्नमेंट का यह फ़र्ज है कि वह इरिगेशन के लिए एक बाकायदा प्लान बनाये । पार्लियामेंट के तमाम मेम्बर्ज से कहा जाये कि वे अपनी-अपनी कांस्टीट्युएन्सीज की डिमांड्ज को सामने रखें और उनकी मार्फ़त हर जगह इरिगेशन का इन्तज़ाम किया जाये, ताकि दो सालों में हम इस काबिल हो जायें कि हम को दूसरे मुल्कों से अन्न न मगाना पड़े । यह सब से पहली बात है । बिल्डिंग्ज वग़ैरह बाद में देखी जायेंगी ।

आज टेलीफोन्ज के बारे में क्या हालत है ? हम बिल्कुल बादशाहाना तरीके से चल रहे हैं । बदकिस्मती से हम को बहुत पहले से अक्ल नहीं आई है । हम पिट गये हैं । हम लोगों का ख़र्च इतना ज्यादा हो गया है कि हमें डर है कि हमारी आज़ादी कहां जायेगी । सरकार के पास पंद्रह हज़ार टेलीफ़ोन हैं । टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन दिल्ली के अन्दर 15 हज़ार हैं—आफिशियल टेलीफोन । इन पन्द्रह हजार पर 45 लाख रुपये साल खर्च आता है । आप कोई तरीका निकाल कर के एक हजार ही कम कर दीजिये नेशन की खातिर । क्या नुक्सान हो जायगा ? बाइसिकिल से खबरें पहुंच जायेंगी । न पहुंची जल्दी तो कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

आपके यहां पब्लिसिटी पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है । मुझे शर्म आती है कि आपकी पब्लिक सेक्टर की जो रिपोर्ट आती है वह आर्ट पेपर पर आती है—बढ़िया-बढ़िया तस्वीरें, एक-एक किताब मैं समझता हूं पांच-पांच रुपये की होगी । बेकार के लिए रुपया क्यों खराब कर रहे हो ? अंग्रेजों ने भी तो इज्जत रखी थी । मटियाले कागज पर काम करना शुरू कर दिया था । क्या हमारी इज्जत उसमें कम हो जायगी अगर पब्लिसिटी का खर्च हम कम कर दें ? स्टाफ कार का खर्चा कम कर दीजिये । प्लानिंग कमीशन पर कितना खर्च है ? 229 आफिसर्स गजटेड हैं, 576 मिनिस्टीरिअल स्टाफ और चपरासी 246 । दो करोड़ ढ़ाई करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा प्लानिंग कमीशन पर हैं । आखिर भाई, इनको कैसे हम बर्दाश्त करें ? आखिर हमें भी तो कुछ थोड़ी सी देशभक्ति का शौक है, हमने भी कुछ थोड़ी सी मुल्क की खिदमत की है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wanted only three minutes; but he has already taken five minutes.

श्री महावीर त्यागी : तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो नुमाइन्दे जनता के बैठे हुए हैं वह पार्टी के लेवेल के अकेले नहीं हैं । कुछ देश भक्ति, देश की सेवा दिल में लेकर आये हैं और देश की उन्नति में सारी पार्लियामेंट यूनानिमस है । इसमें कोई पार्टीबन्दी का सवाल नहीं है । तो कोई काम ऐसा कीजिये ।

दूसरी बात अर्ज करूंगा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन का यह जो खर्चा है ढ़ाई करोड़ तीन करोड़ का . . . .

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : मैं कहता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन को बन्द करो ।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : अगर यही प्लानिंग है, हमारी पन्द्रह वर्ष की प्लानिंग की कैफियत यही हुई है कि अगर पहले एक अरब का गल्ला मंगाते थे तो दो अरब का मंगाने लगे और अब तीन अरब का मंगायेंगे, यह क्या प्लानिंग हुई कि रोटियां तक बाहर की खानी पड़ती हैं ? मैं और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा । एक बात आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके यहां एक तरीका है कि हमारी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती लेकिन अपने फेवरिट्स को फायदा पहुंचाने का दूसरा तरीका है डेपुटेशन

[श्री महावीर त्यागी]

एलावेंस 25 परसेंट आफ दि पे देने का । एक स्टेशन पर रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में आडिट डिपार्टमेंट का एक आदमी अगर इस मेज से हटाकर दूसरी मेज पर एकाउंट डिपार्टमेंट में चला गया तो डेपुटेशन एलावेंस उसको मिलने लगा । अब कमरा वही, रहने की जगह वही, लेकिन 25 परसेंट डेपुटेशन एलावेंस . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he wants more time, he can continue on the next day.

Shri Tyagi: All right. I will finish. I am finishing. I do not want to say anything more. I am myself finishing. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will continue on the next day. Now we go on to Private Members' business.

14.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I move:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and resolutions presented to the House on the 18th August, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and resolutions presented to the House on the 18th August, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

14.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT TO HANDLOOM FABRICS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, ETC.—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri Sham Lal Saraf on the 5th August, 1966:—

"This House is of opinion that Government may take necessary steps to get recognition and support to the handloom fabrics sold under the trade names "Bleeding Madras", "India Madras" and "Madras" as a distinctive and exclusive product of India by all Foreign Governments and their agencies as well as the trade in those countries, and that appropriate action, where necessary, may be taken to prevent the use of the said trade-names for any other products in any manner which may prejudicially affect the interests of the producers of the aforesaid fabrics in India."

Mr. Sham Lal Saraf is to continue his speech. He is not here. So his speech will be taken as having been completed. I am now putting the Resolution before the House.

Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that Government may take necessary steps to get recognition and support to the handloom fabrics sold under the trade names "Bleeding Madras", "India Madras" and "Madras" as a distinctive and exclusive product of India by all Foreign Governments and their agencies as well as the trade in those countries, and that appropriate action, where necessary, may be taken to prevent the use of the said trade-names for any other products in any manner which may prejudicially affect the interests of the producers of the aforesaid fabrics in India."

The motion is before the House. Anybody wants to speak?

Some hon. Member: No; we do not want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will call the Minister, Mr. Manubhai Shah.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I am grateful to the hon. members for lending their massive support to this Resolution.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We are taking for granted that we are in support of the Resolution.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): They want to down us on the other Resolution.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I shall merely give the Government's exposition on the matter. I do not need to take much time of the House

What I want to say is that this fabric has made the name of India bright throughout the world. In the course of the last six years, from a small production of one million yards per year, the "India Madras" fabric has travelled across the seven seas to the United States, to western European markets, to Paris, to London and to all the countries of Africa. Last year the export reached the peak of 26 million yards and earned us a foreign exchange of about Rs. 8 crores at the old value of the rupee, which was equal to, more or less, 16 million dollars.

It was a misfortune that some industrialised countries wanted to copy this product of hand-made labour and the honest work of the millions of weavers of Madras and Andhra Pradesh States. It is, therefore, very gratifying that this august House has made an appeal to all foreign governments to recognise this fabric as a high prestige fabric of India containing the cultural and high skills of the Indian weaver who traditionally has been gifted to produce a multiplicity of designs which are very popular in world markets.

I also want to appeal to several countries which, thinking that 'Bleeding Madras' or 'India Madras' is a rival fabric, have started producing substitute to displace this fabric from the American market. In the last six months, therefore, we have found a precipitous fall in the export of this fabric to the United States of America and to Hong Kong which were the two of our main buyers. It may be true that instead of the new designs that we should produce in this fabric, our weavers might have stuck to the traditional designs produced by them in the last five years. I can assure the foreign buyers on behalf of the Madras and Andhra Pradesh weavers that we are trying to produce 6-jewel tones and 4-jewel tones new fabrics by hand-made labour worked on artistic handlooms in the thousands and thousands of weaving stalls of these two States. Therefore, we hope to recapture this market and expand further our export of "India Madras" in new designs and new structure to the American market. As a matter of fact, we have scheduled that this year we should reach our export of 30 million yards, but so far there is no hope to reach that figure. On the contrary, due to over-stocking in the United States, there is a precipitous fall, a drastic fall, in the export of this fabric. So the two factors which can help us are that foreign countries, which are highly mechanized, should not feel this to be a competitive fabric to theirs. They must preserve human values in terms of mass employment in developing countries like India and should allow us an edge over their highly automatic and industrialised economy, permitting the developing countries like India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and the 77 countries of the world to earn larger foreign exchange through their artistic products.

Secondly, I would also appeal on behalf of the House that they should remove the tariffs against these products. In the USA there is a 25 per cent tariff against the entry of this fabric. When we talk of the removal of tariff and the removal of any obstruction by way of quantitative or quota restrictions on such products by the developing countries which put a restriction on those products going to the markets of the industrialised countries, we find that a rich country like the USA has thought it fit to put a 25 per cent tariff duty. Normally, as the House is aware, tariff is a matter of protection of an infant industry; tariff is a shelter or a wall that any country would build in order to protect the legitimate interests of the local industry. But no such thing obtains in the USA, Hong Kong or other countries; particularly the USA has no handloom industry, as hon. Members are aware.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. I am sure you will

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

agree that when the hon. Minister is making, not an as usual, but an interesting speech, there must be quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I was appealing on behalf of the people of this country and this august House to the United States and her people and her Government that the tariff duty of 25 per cent against the entry of this fabric should be abolished forthwith in order to give greater encouragement to the millions of handloom weavers who are engaged in that industry in this country and who earn a decent living out of the production of the handloom fabrics.

The second appeal which I would like to make on behalf of India to the industrialised countries is that they should not try to evolve a substitute for this product. I can understand if advances of technology are utilised to produce synthetic substitutes for the products which are rival to their products. For instances, where a particular perfume is of a very high cost, by another scientific discovery they might produce a cheaper product for the benefit of humanity. Similarly, for a particular plastic product or a particular instrument of high cost, modern science and technology can devise substitutes which are cheaper so that the millions of consumers throughout the world could be benefited. But to produce a substitute for a product made by poor people, which gives bread to millions, is bad ethics, bad sociology, and bad international politics. Therefore, I would appeal, particularly to my friends in Japan not to produce a substitute for this handloom product which has found great popularity in the USA and other world markets.

The third appeal which I want to make is that they should not copy the trade mark in such products. 'India-Madras' is a very clear name. That fabrics was first produced in Madras and Madras is a part of India; that gave this famous name 'India-Madras' for this fabric. It is good that the Federal Court of the USA helped us and upheld our contention whenever we tried to launch a prosecution against those who started producing products with similar brand names, because they used to write 'Madras' on a fabric produced out of mill cloth. Is it fair, is it good business tactics and is it justified in public morality? Is it possible in internnational ethics?

Shri Nambiar: No.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Is it proper that these industrialised countries should produce products with a brand name which will compete with the famous brand name of 'India-Madras'?

I am very grateful to the hon. Mover for having brought forward this resolution. I would appeal to the industrialised countries that products with the names 'India-Madras' or 'Madras' or 'Bleeding Madras' should not be produced so as to take away the attraction of the Madras fabric. On behalf of the Government of India and the people of this country, I want to assure the consumers there that if any benefit is given to us in terms of removal of tariff or promotion of this, then we do not want to benefit here at the cost of their consumers; we shall pass on the entire benefit resulting from the removal of duty to the consumers of this fabric without raising the price of the export from this country, so that a larger volume of goods, or a larger yardage and more millions of yards of this cloth could go to clothe the people of that country and other countries without our trying to take any benefit from this concession.

Therefore, I believe that it is the unanimous wish of this House and the people of this country that this resolution be approved with approbation and conveyed to the respective foreign Governments in order that the suggestions made in this resolution could be implemented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that Government may take necessary steps to get recognition and supoprt to the handloom fabrics

sold under the trade names 'Bleeding Madras', 'India-Madras' and 'Madras' as a distinctive and exclusive product of India by all Foreign Governments and their agencies as well as the trade in those countries, and that appropriate action, where necessary, may be taken to prevent the use of the said trade-names for any other products in any manner which may prejudicially affect the interests of the producers of the aforesaid fabrics in India."

The Resolution was adopted.

Shri Nambiar: So, this resolution is adopted unanimously, because there are no 'Noes'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When will the question of legislative competence which we raised in the morning be taken up? Is it fixed for 5 p.m. or will it be taken up early on Monday?

Shri Nanda: At 5 P.M.

14.49 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: RESIGNATION OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRIOR TO GENERAL ELECTION

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that the Council of Ministers should resign 3 months prior to every General Election....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Why not now straightaway?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The resolution further reads:

> "....and necessary constitutional provision should be made for President's rule during that period."

I hope that my hon. friend Shri Nanda would be as large-hearted and broad-minded as the hon. Commerce Minister and accept this resolution so that we could have a unanimous opinion in the matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It needs not be discussed further but should be accepted straightaway.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think every lover of democracy must give very serious thought to the situation prevailing in our country and to the future growth of our democracy. We are all wedded to the democratic parliamentary system in this country and we want that this vast country should initiate and set patterns of democratic behaviour and democratic functioning which would remain an ideal for the rest of the world.

We have been pioneers in the freedom struggle which has released forces in different countries to achieve their own independence.

I think the time has come when we should also seriously consider how far we have progressed in our march towards freedom and democracy, what are its pitfalls, what impedes real progress and how we should proceed. The effective functioning of democracy is and can be judged only if public opinion of this country is truly reflected in its representative bodies, Parliament, the State legislatures and other bodies embodied in the Constitution. The popular verdict must freely be expressed, therefore, the time has come to assess the whole position.

When I say this, I do not want to decry what the Election Commission has done. I want to pay a tribute to the part played by that Commisison in running three elections. They have done their best; there is no doubt about that and in the Constitution, the Election Commission has been given a very vantage position. I wish the powers of the Commission were enlarged so as to be in line with the powers given to the Supreme Court and such other bodies. The Election Commission has vast discretionary powers; it is a quasi-judicial body. Yet, in respect of elections, it has to be

Elections (Res.)

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

admitted that their powers are very much limited. They have to depend for the entire election process on the executive; they have no separate machinery of their own. For conducting elections in different States, the Chief Electoral Officers who are appointed are all nominees of the State Governments. Even when there are complaints made regarding elections irregularities, violation of rules etc. the Commission cannot conduct even independent inspections. They have to depend entirely on the machinery of the State Governments which are in the hands of a party.

Therefore, although the Election Commission have done their best, owing to the acts of commission and omission on the part of the ruling party, they have not been able to discharge their functions as fully and well as one expected them to do. I would not even think of any resignation of the Governments in this coutry, if the Governments had been neutral or indifferent and had not taken that keen and active interest in the general elections as they do in other democratic countries. But here the Governments, in the States and at the Centre, are very keenly interested; they take active interest; they use the entire machinery to see that candidates of their choice are elected. They have gone even so far as to tell people 'After all, we are the Government; so vote for us. Nobody else is going to be the Government. The Government is in our hands'. Government machinery is utilised for the purpose. Therefore, they adopt all sorts of means, manipulating the bureaucracy, subordinating the election officers, misuse of the States funds and grants etc. Not only that. It has recently been found—the matter came up here in the House—that even in the UP Council elections, there was interference by the Government in power, against whom? Against their own partymen who do not happen to be supporting the present Government nominees. In the ruling party itself, there are factions and there are accusations not only here, but everywhere. We have recently read a statement made by the dissident leader in Madhya Pradesh that the State Government is using its powers, officers and all sorts of means to suppress them, to arrest them, to start false cases against them so that they may not be freed in the coming elections (*Interruptions*). This was a statement by a dissident Congressmen, Shri Deslehra himself. This shows how quarrels are going on inside the Congress Party itself. This phenomenon is there in different States, the fight between factions and those in power today. The group in power in different States is utilising its authority against its own partymen who are dissidents. This is happening in Andhra Pradesh. There the Chief Minister is utilising his authority for his own purposes and there are a set of Ministers who are dissident; a Central Minister has been running over there and taking part in these things. The dissident Ministers accuse the Chief Minister in Andhra Pradesh of misusing and abusing the State Government's powers for his own advantage so that he may continue in power.

We are seeing the same things repeated in Mysore and in other States. It is almost a regular feature of our present political life that the Government for the time being in office is utilising fully the machinery of Government having no regard for democratic behaviour and healthy democratic principles; it is utilising the government machinery and officers for its own party purposes.

Not only this. As is known, they transfer the officials. This is happening. The process has started. Shri Nanda might have come across such things. If he has not, he should inquire about it because elections are approaching. Already transfers are taking place; officers who are impartial or are independent are being transferred to districts where there is the least fear of the Congress candidates being defeated, where there is a greater challenge to the ruling party candidates, they are posting officials who could tilt the scales in their favour. This is happening.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): How government officials can do that?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: All over the States, one can see that. Does not Shri Sharma know about Shri Dandekar's case?

What happened there? Shri Dandekar is not present in the House now. But his case shows to what extent a district official can interfere eaen in counting. Ultimately, when he filed a petition, everything was proved. Yet people ask how they can interfere, as if it something unknown in this country. The officers are made to act in spite of their desire not to interfere, in spite of the rules and regulations, in spite of the government service conduct rules.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The appeal is still pending.

15 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The rule comes in in this way. Officers are taken to task not if they work for the Congress Party, but if they work for any other party, which also they should not do. Then the rules operate. That is how we are going on in this country. Officers are being transferred in different places. Individual Ministers have also started nursing their constituencies. They give discretionary grants, funds and everything. They might not have visited their constituency for five years, but now this process has started everywhere. The Government which has the official machinery and other resources at its disposal utilises them for the sake of the party in power, disregarding all canons of democratic rules. I do not want to quote but there are several instances of patronage. It is known how licenses and permits are given and how favours are being shown. Even the police terrify the supporters of the opposition parties. That process also has started in different areas. Even at the village level, there are panchayats, cooperative banks, cooperative societies, corporations. etc. There are fleets of jeeps at their disposal. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri realised that the jeeps at the disposal of the BDOS were being utilised for other political purposes and to a demand made in the House, he made the announcement that the jeeps would be withdrawn from the BDOs. But ultimately the party as a whole protested and nothing has happened till today. They have made this announcement—I do not know how far it is really going to be carried out—that 3 months or 1 month prior to the election, the jeeps would be withdrawn from the BDOs and kept under the custody of the District Magistrate. I do not know whether they would carry out that decision.

In most areas, panchayat samitis are under the control of Congressmen. There are States like Mysore and Orissa where panchayat elections were held 8 or 10 years ago. In spite of insistent demands, even panchayat elections are not held and they have been postponed deliberately till after the general elections, so that the panchayat machinery can be fully utilised for election purposes in favour of the party in power. Conditions being what they are, if the Government continues, I don't think we can expect free and fair elections when the Congress Party is in power.

There are so many istances to show how they interfere. I can tell my own experience. Generally I am not present while votes are counted, but in the last general election, I was present. You would be surprised—I had brought out these things when a case was filed and it is all on record—that while counting was going on and it was found that the Congress candidate was losing, telephone call came from the Chief Minister of the State asking the Returning Officer not to announce the result.

For twenty-seven minutes he was talking on the telephone, although the rules do not provide that. The officer was between the devil and the deep-sea. What could he do? He was trembling. The Chief Minister's orders were that he should not announce the result. I was present. I said that he should announce, he cannot go beyond the rules. I sent a telegram to the Election Commissioner telling him that this man was being asked by the Orissa Chief Minister not to do it and that he should interfere immediately. I also told that officer that India had not become Pakistan and that he must proceed under the rules. The poor officer, therefore, had to announce the result, he had to declare the result and, ultimately, you know what happened to him.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Dismissed, removed or transferred?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He was sent somewhere. He was not given any promotion. All these things happen,

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

This is not the only thing. In all places you will find that what they do during the time of elections is, ministers go on tour, some officials accompany them, they lay foundation stones, bridges are sanctioned and they give promises to the people. When the people tell the ministers that something has not been done, they tell the officers who accompany them that it is an important thing, it should be attended to immediately. Whether that is done after that or not is a different matter, but immediately some action is taken and some promise is given with the result that people feel as if really something is being done by the Government or the Ruling Party.

Therefore, the official machinery is utilised fully. I can understand if Shri Nanda lays down a rule to this effect. He is talking of a code of conduct for the legislators and for government servants. Let him have a code of conduct for the ministers saying that during the elections no minister will go on an official tour, no officer will accompany the minister and no promises will be given to the people during the elections that this and that would be done. Any promise given at the time of elections is nothing but corruption. If such a procedure is laid down, if such a standard is there, one can understand that really we want to establish certain traditions, certain conventions for free and fair elections in the country.

They say no constitution in the world provides for these things. But no constitution in the world provides for Preventive Detention, no constitution in the world provides for Defence of India Act, no constitution in the world provides for emergency for four years. The very fact that you have not agreed to revoke the emergency shows that they want to utilise the emergency for the sake of elections and people will not be free to express their opinion. Even with regard to the Defence of India Act you want to have restricted use of it.

Therefore, officials, jeeps, aeroplanes, everything including publicity is utilised. We will be discussing this question tomorrow. Some of us in this House, you know, have been repeatedy demanding that AIR should be made a corporation. That is not being done. Even if it is not made a corporation, sufficient facilities should be provided to all parties. The Election Commission has called a conference, which we will be attending tomorrow, to decide about these things. But already the Congress Party has come to the decision that if any chance is going to be given to other parties, the Congress Party must speak first and the Congress Party must also speak last and they will give reply to everybody.

That is not fair. Is this the way you want to provide all parties equal opportunities in the elections? If you want to have a parallel, take the case of the United Kingdom. When Mr. Attlee, who was the Prime Minister of Great Britain resigned and gave a call for general elections, when he went for his election campaigns he did not take his official driver with him. His wife used to drive the car. And whenever he was going round, it was not the officials but the party members who were arranging meetings.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): In our country also the officers do not attend the election meetings.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Officials go and do everything for the Ministers. I do not know whether Shri Tyagi attended the Bhubaneswar session of the Congress. Did any single Congress volunteer do any work at that time? No There was practically no single Congressman at the lower level. All the work connected with the session was done by the contractors, officers or bolck officers. These are the people who work and organise meetings.

Shri Tyagi: I am talking of the election meetings. The officers do not attend the election meetings.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I agree that no officer attends the election meetings. No officer makes an election speech either. But the officers who accompany the Ministers make promises to the people, to the villagers here and there. I am sure that Shri Tyagi will not deny this. He might have also done that.

In this country the ruling party has not set up a standard which will evoke confidence in the people that the government

machinery would remain neutral and indifferent, so far as the general elections are concerned. Since that has not been done, it has become necessary to make this suggestion.

I know that under the law the Government servants cannot take part in the election campaign. The law is there. Eelections are held and we are all the elected representatives of the people. I must also congratulate the voters for, in spite of all the malpractices, it is possible for at least some of us to come here.

Shri Nambiar: That is like a camel passing through a needle.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Even if opportunities are given to the people to express their opinion, or give their verdict, as happened in the case of Kerala, action is not taken on the verdict of the people. In Kerala the Congress Party was reduced to a minority and there was absolutely no chance of its forming a Government even by taking others by hook or crook. Only an opposition party could have come to power. So, instead of following the democratic principles, the Assembly was not even convened so that the elected representatives could express their opinion whether they want a democratic government to function there or not.

At the present moment, we know what is happening in the country. The elections are approaching. The people are completely dissatisfied. This Government is isolated and is unpopular with the people because of the various measures it has adopted. But, at the same time, people have a fear that they will be punished if they do not vote for the party in power. Already, Shri S. K. Patil has warned us that the elections will be postponed. Of course, he has corrected himself by saying that he did not suggest that the elections should be postponed. Whenever the Ministers make speeches, it invariably happens that they are not correctly reported. I do not know why every time the press misrepresent the Ministers by wrongly reporting their speeches. So, as usual, Shri S. K. Patil has come forward with a correction saying that he did not say that the elections should be postponed, that he was speaking in Hindi and that what he said was that probably the elections are not going to be peaceful.

This shows the way the mind of the ruling party is working. They will use all sorts of means to see that the eections are not peaceful, free and fair. That is my fear.

That is why they are creating an atmosphere like this. They are being challenged in different States and I have no doubt in my mind that the strength of the Congress Party in Parliament will be reduced. In many States the Congress will face serious challenges and in some of the States there is no chance at all of the Congress Party coming into power. That being the situation they will try their utmost to utilise the Government machinery to see that people do not express their opinion freely. Therefore to be fair to everybody and all those who believe in democracy, it will be very fair for this government, for Shri Nanda's sadachari government to resign voluntarily and say, "For the next general elections we are doing this".

Shri Tyagi: Do you think that the Defence Minister should resign? What will happen if there is an attack from outside?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Our army will be there; our command will be there and the President will be there who is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces.

What I am suggesting is this. Let the Constitution be amended. Let it be provided in the Constitution that three months before a general election the ministry should resign. I want it both for the States and Centre but I cannot pass a verdict on the States; therefore, I have not embodied that in the Resolution. Unfortunately, in the Constitution, although there is a provision for Governor's rule in the States, there are no powers vested in the President to take over the administration if such a situation arises. I think, they should have no objection to it because, as you know, it is not on account of the breakdown of the Constitution. Now they invoke President's rule as they have done in Punjab because the Congress Party was not in a position, in spite of its majority, to carry on the

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

administration. If that is so, I think, they should agree that we amend the Constitution and give these powers to the President. There is not likely to be a breakdown of the entire administrative machinery as Shri Tyagi wanted to suggest. The President will take over the power and during the elections there will be no government as such belonging to any party in power. Then alone, elections can be free and fair.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Can be expected to be free.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This country will utimately, as I said, as we did when we had the freedom struggle, set a pattern and an ideal before all the democracies of the world.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that the Council of Ministers should resign 3 months prior to every General Election and necessary constitutional provision should be made for President's rule during that period."

Two hours is the time allotted. Hon. Members will take five to six minutes each.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है उसका किसी भी दृष्टिकोण से समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता। जैसा कि उन्होंने खुद कहा, दुनिया के किसी देश में इस तरह का प्राविधान किसी संविधान में नहीं है। उनका कहना सिर्फ यही है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में आम चुनाव के तीन महीने पहले सरकार या मंत्रिमंडल अगर त्याग पत्र नहीं देगा तो जो चुनाव होगा वह चुनाव फ्री नहीं होगा, फेयर नहीं होगा और शान्तिमय नहीं होगा। हिन्दुस्तान में स्वराज्य के बाद तीन आम चुनाव हो गए और दुनिया ने यह देख लिया कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे विशाल देश में जहां 20 करोड़ से ऊपर आम जनता इलेक्शन में भाग लेती है वहां अशांति भी कम से कम हुई और हर चुनाव में विरोधी दल के लोग जितना उनका प्रभाव था, जहां जैसा उनका काम था, उसके हिसाब से जहां जनता ने उनको चाहा वहां भेजा। बावजूद इस बात के हमारे माननीय सदस्य एक अनोखा प्रस्ताव लाये हैं। दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसा अनोखा, प्रस्ताव शायद किसी पार्लियामेंट में कभी गैरसरकारी प्रस्ताव के रूप में पेश न हुआ हो। ऐसा प्रस्ताव तीन आम चुनावों के बाद हमारे माननीय सदस्य द्विवेदी जी को उपस्थित करने का सौभाग्य या दुर्भाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है।

यह तो सारे राष्ट्र में अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव है। दुनिया में जितनी भी प्रजातान्त्रिक सरकारें चलती हैं, वे जनता के द्वारा चलती हैं, वहां के लोग जब किसी दल में अपना विश्वास प्रकट करते हैं, तो उनके द्वारा चलती हैं। हो सकता है एक समय ऐसा आयगा, आयेगा या नहीं मैं नहीं कह सकता, जब उनके दल का किसी समय शासन हो सकता है, जो इस प्रस्ताव को लाये हैं, तो क्या वह यह समझते हैं कि देश के शासन को बन्द कर दें, इसलिये कि सरकार के लोग आम चुनावों में दस्तअन्दाजी करेंगे, अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करेंगे और उस प्रभाव के जरिये विरोधी दल के लोगों को जो स्थानीय व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं और संसद में हैं, उनको आने नहीं दिया जायगा, उनका यह शक निराधार है, किसी प्रकार के समर्थन के लायक नहीं है।

संविधान के निर्माण करने वालों ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि चुनाव का काम एक ऐसी संस्था, एक ऐसे संगठन के हाथ में देना चाहिये जो निष्पक्ष चुनाव करा सके। हिन्दुस्तान का इलेक्शन कमीशन उसी तरह की संस्था है और यह सही बात है कि उसमें भी जो काम करने वाले होते हैं, वे सरकारी नौकर ही होते हैं। लेकिन पिछले तीन आम चुनावों में यह स्पष्ट हो गया है और हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात को कुबुल भी

किया है कि इलेक्शन कमीशन का काम बड़ा प्रशंसनीय रहा है, नि पक्ष रहा है किसी तरह के दबाव में वे नहीं आये। यहां तक कि मैं समझता हूं कि विभिन्न राज्यों में इलेक्शन कमीशन के जो चुनाव अधिकारी (इलेक्टोरल आफिसर) होते हैं, उनके काम के बारे में भी हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने किसी प्रकार की शिकायत नहीं की है, बावजूद इसके कि राज्यों का इलेक्टोरल आफिसर जो होता है वह भी राज्य का सरकारी कर्मचारी होता है। इसलिये कि इन अधिकारियों ने इलेक्शन कमीशन के मातहत होते हुए जिस निष्पक्ष भाव से चुनाव का काम किया है, उसकी दुनिया भर में प्रशंसा की गई है और यहां भी प्रशंसा होती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कहा गया है कि हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र का विकास भविष्य में कैसे होगा, इस बात के लिये जरूरी है कि चुनाव के पहले हमारी जो मन्त्री परिषदें हैं, चाहे वे राज्यों की हैं या केन्द्र की हैं, उनको स्तीफ़ा दे देना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातन्त्र, बावजूद इस बात के कि एशिया में चारों तरफ़ जिस तरह की हवा बह रही है, उसको देखते हुए, हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र का विकास बहुत ही सही रास्ते पर और ठीक ढंग से हो रहा है और जिस तरह से हम लोगों ने पिछले तीन चुनावों में चुनाव का संचालन किया है, उससे इस बात का प्रमाण दुनिया को मिल गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातन्त्र बिना दबाव के चल रहा है। यह बात सही नहीं है कि यदि आम चुनावों के तीन महीने पहले मंत्री परिषद् स्तीफ़ा नहीं देगा तो हमारे देश के प्रजातन्त्र या स्वतन्त्रता को किसी प्रकार का खतरा आयेगा। हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान में दो-एक उदाहरण देकर यह साबित करने की कोशिश की है कि सरकार की तरफ़ से दस्तअन्दाजी होती है। उन्होंने कहा कि यू० पी० विधान परिषद् के चुनाव में लोगों ने दस्तअन्दाजी की। हो सकता है – यह बात जांच की जा रही है और जांच में क्या आयेगा, मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन यदि इस प्रमाण को ठीक भी मान लिया जाय .....

श्री त्यागी: उसमें किसी मिनिस्टर का नाम है।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास: इससे यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि देश में चुनाव स्वतन्त्र नहीं होता हैं और निष्पक्ष नहीं होता है – ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है। उन्होंने अभी कहा कि जीप का इस्तेमाल किया गया– हम लोग तीन चुनाव लड़ कर आये हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों ने कहीं नहीं देखा कि जीप का प्रयोग किसी कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार के पक्ष में किसी ब्लाक डेवेलपमेन्ट आफिसर ने किया हो।

हमारे देश का अपोजीशन तीन आम चुनाव लड़ने के बाद जब यह देखता है कि जनता का समर्थन उनको प्राप्त नहीं होता है, तो वह हर प्रकार का शक और शिकायत सरकार के खिलाफ़ करना चाहता है। जनता, जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा, निर्णय करने की शक्ति रखती है। वह समझती है कि किस दल के हाथ में शासन को सौंपा जाय। फिर भी जहां पर जिस पार्टी का प्रभाव रहता है, उसको सफलता मिलती है, अगर सरकार की तरफ़ से दस्तअन्दाजी होती तो इस प्रकार विरोधी दल यहां पर नहीं आ सकता था।

इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि मैं हर दृष्टि से इस प्रस्ताव को देखता हूं तो न तो यह वांछनीय है और न ही व्यावहारिक है और न यह प्रजातन्त्र को मजबूत करने वाला है। इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि सदन के सभी सदस्य इसका विरोध करेंगे। इस प्रकार का एक अनोखा प्रस्ताव हमारे देश में पास नहीं होना चाहिये।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall be very brief, but I have no hesitation in supporting my hon. friend, Mr. Dwivedy's Resolution.

I recognise that we are criticising ourselves to a certain extent when we say

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

that a Resolution of this sort has become necessary in the conditions which prevail in our country. But a certain amount of self-criticism is absolutely essential. If we had any pretension to Sadachar, if we are going to be determined to behave properly, we have got to criticise ourselves and find out our own defects and try certain remedies which ought to be incorporated in our practice.

What Mr. Dwivedy suggests is simply this. Because certain things have come out in the processes of elections which have been held so far and because of the very patent fact of the administration being in a position to influence the elections in their own favour, it is desirable in the interest of our people that the Government Party comes forward to accept this proposition that a provision is included in our Constitution which would enable us to have a three months' period of time prior to elections when the Government Party would not be in the position of power but the administration would be conducted by the President's representative. This is the only self-denying ordinance which the Resolution requires the Government Party to lay upon itself. We say so because there is no denying the fact that undue influence is actually brought to bear upon elections. It is not only because of the support which the Government Party gets from the big money interests; it is not only because those who have black money in their pockets have to part with some of it in order to win their friendship with the Government Party, as was seen in the case of presentation of nearly Rs. 65 lakhs or so to a person in Uttar Pradesh; it is done openly, deliberately, and the Finance Ministry here or any of its agencies, has never come forward in spite of the matter being mentioned in the House to tell us what kind of steps they are going to adopt. That kind of liaison is there all the time between big money interests and the Government..... *(Interruptions)*.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): That has nothing to do with elections; these Rs. 45 or 65 lakhs have nothing to do with elections.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Certain people in U.P. expected to get Rs. 65 lakhs but could not get Rs. 65 lakhs and could get only Rs. 45 lakhs Is that the justification? A sum of Rs 45 lakhs is big enough in a poor country like ours. If any Congress member comes forward for the collection of Rs. 45 lakhs from sources which remain tax-free, I am very ashamed whichever party it is..... *(Interruptions)*.

Shri K. C. Sharma: My hon. friend's information is wrong. The facts given by him are totally wrong. Congress has nothing to do with it.

Shri Nambiar: The income-tax-falas can go and collect.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Because of all these kinds of things which Congress representatives indulge in from time to time, we lose our patience. Corruption is rampant in the country and political corruption of the sort which is suggested by the kind of transaction which took place in Lucknow the other day is rampant; I am ashamed of as an Indian and not as somebody opposed to the Congress party.

As I was saying, it is not merely the liaison with big money which is the only factor—that will continue as long as class differentiation continues—but there is this other factor of the malpractice involved in using Government influence. I would say, if I were Government and if I had any pretensions to *sadahar*, that if one single instance of the sort which was quoted by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy cannot be rebutted conclusively, that is good enough evidence, as he has said; and he has said it is on record in the judicial investigations which were taking place at some point or the other that the Chief Minister of a State had telephoned to the election officer at the time of the counting of votes and had postponed by force and prevented the announcement of the result and it was only because of his having been present there and having insisted that the declaration must be

made that the electoral officer yielded and he had to pay the price by not getting whatever rewards he might have expected as a Government servant. Any one who has any pretensions to *sadachar* should be good enough to condemn the whole thing and say that it is not moral.

Some Ministers might behave decently and they may not take their staff along with them at election time when they carry on their campaign. I do not say that all the Ministers behave badly and they take their own officers who go about making promises and thereby consolidate support for their master, but it does happen to be the case that generally people see the Ministers accompanied by these officers and they do go about taking advantage of their position. It is a sorrow and shame for us to have to say these things, because the Ministers are our own people, and if they misbehave, then naturally when I attack them I also attack myself; but that is why I say let us be self-critical for a little while. No harm will be done, and the heavens would not fall if for three months or so before the general elections there is President's rule all over the country. If in a particular State they can hold elections during the President's rule and then either abide by the verdict of the electors or not—they have done it, and it has happened in Kerala and other places—if that can happen in the case of some States, no harm would be done if there is President's rule in all the States for three months prior to the general elections. There are nationally accepted policies which the President as the interim officer in charge of everything would be pursuing. If something happens, if an emergency arises at any particular point of time, naturally, some steps can be taken, and that is why I say that there is no particular difficulty in accepting this resolution.....

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Will there have to be a vacuum in the country. Suppose the Chinese attack us during that time, who is going to defend us? Are the government servants going to defend us?

Dr. M. S. Aney: It is us to the Government to take whatever steps are necessary to meet the situation.

Shri Nambiar: There is no vacuum. The Government is there. Only the Congress Ministers ought not to be there. That is all.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Government servants generally vote against the Congress and in favour of the Opposition parties.

Shri Tyagi: As an alternative, suppose misuse of Government power by either a Minister or an officer is declared a criminal offence, would that satisfy my hon. friend? What would be his reaction to the alternative?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Cognizable offence.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not think I have to labour an answer, because the answer has already been given by my hon. friend sitting behind me. That is, for the time being, an answer, but not a complete answer to the points which my hon. friend has brought up. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has brought up a serious proposition. Let thought be given to it. I shall be quite ready to discuss informally whatever other arrangements might be made in order to make our elections more free and fair. But here is a suggestion, which suggestion you ought to consider. In view of these allegations in regard to corruption and all that, let the Ministers concerned make up their mind and have a self-denying ordinance applied to themselves for the time being so that they can rebutt the allegations. What we should be concerned about is this. The entire country is talking about corruption. It may be that the people are magnifying this phenomenon. But who is going to take the plunge and make the country see the light in a different way, in a more morally clean atmosphere? Who is going to do that? We have not a Mahatma Gandhi today to give a call to the country and to do something which would cleanse our atmosphere of all the dross which has accumulated during the last two decades or so. What are we going to do about it? Here is something, a break with the past, a change in the Constitution and an offer to the Ministry to do something moral. That is a matter which surely in a country like ours we should consider very favourably. Therefore, I suggest that here is a

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

proposition which is made very seriously and which should be given earnest consideration by the Government, and support it.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Mr. Deputy Speaker I rise to oppose the Resolution. In this country we have had three general elections. What has happened during these three general elections? Even accepting the hon. Mover's argument, how many such cases have been found out of the total number of seats involved in parliamentary and assembly constituencies?

The real reason for moving this Resolution lies elsewhere. Shri Dwivedy has got good supporters in Prof. Mukerjee and perhaps Shri Nambiar. Why have they come with this Resolution today? We have to analyse that. Up till now, they have been trying to create a situation in the country whereby they wanted to prove that the Congress Party has lost its popularity with the masses. They were going on talking that in the coming general elections, they would be creating a situation whereby they would be able to form alternative governments by combining all kinds of forces against the Congress, forces diametrically opposed to each other. Now as the elections are nearing, they are realising that their tactics have not succeeded and will not succeed, particularly in the coming elections. That is why they want to make one more attempt to create confusion, to create an impression in the country that the present arrangements are not impartial and they want to have impartial elections.

If you look at the points raised, Shri Dwivedy has proved by his own statement how he has exercised influence on a particular officer to declare the result against the influence allegedly exercised by the Chief Minister. This goes to show that Shri Dwivedy had been more influential than the Chief Minister.

There is no question of exercising influence or tilting the balance in favour Congress party candidates or any other party candidates by Government officials.

An hon. Member: Take the Dandekar case.

Shri A. P. Sharma: A large number of people have been returned here and are in the Opposition. May I know how did they come to be elected, if official influence is exercised in elections?

Then they talked about Ministers, and said that they go round during election time and exercise their influence, making promises and using government officials. So far as this point is concerned, Shri Tyagi interrupted at that time and answered it. I have personal experience of one such election. In my district, there are four parliamentary constituencies. Two of the candidates were Ministers at that time, but we did not see anywhere any influence exercised by them. As a matter of fact Ministers had to face more difficulties at the hands of these Opposition friends than ordinary members of the ruling party. Therefore, to say that Ministers exercise more influence is absolutely incorrect.

Then what is going to happen during these three months? I am saying this because they have said that some work starts which had been neglected so far. If some work is started during that period, what is wrong in that? Do they want that during those three or four months nothing should happen in the country and no progress should take place?

Therefore, all these arguments are nothing but a cover to hide their shortcomings or weaknesses in the coming general elections.

I will deal only one more point and conclude. They have said that there will be no free elections if the Government does not resign during this period. During the last three general elections, when the Government was there in office, during the election periods, what was the difficulty of the opposition? People on the opposition side are in a more advantageous position than people on the Treasury Benches, particularly in the labour field. Whenever Government concedes some right to the workers, the opposition people say they have been able to snatch it for the workers. If nothing is given, they blame the Government. For whatever good is done, credit goes to them. If something is not done, the blame comes to the ruling party.

So, this resolution moved by Dwivedyji is not a correct move. He has also not found out the correct supporters. How has Mr. Naimbar come to this House? He knows the place from where he comes and what influence he has got in the labour field. In spite of that, if he has been elected from that area how could it have been possible if the Government wanted to exercise its influence there?

With these words, I oppose the resolution which is not only inopportune, but also ill-timed.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, I am surprised at the heat my hon. friend has imported into this discussion. It is only too true that it is in spite of all the efforts that our frieneds have made from the ruling party that a few of us have come to be returned to this House. It is not because of any generosity or impartiality or real spirit of state sportsmanship displayed by the ruling party that this small opposition has come into existence in this House.

Would it surprise you, Sir, to learn that in spite of the efforts that they had made, some of us have somehow or other managed to please God to be able to come here? They have kept got more than 70 per cent of our electorate completely illiterate and ignorant. On the top of it they have utilised the symbol of two bulls. As if these advantages were not enough, they had a third advantage. When we started our career as independent India, we had only one party. So far as the democratic forces were concerned we were all united. It was only from out of that that some splinters tried to go out and it was easy to smother or silence them and put them out. They tried their worst and in spite of that, the splinters slowly took fire and began to take some shape. That is what we see here today, after three general elections and after all this trouble we have gone through.

In my own by-election, as many as 22 ministers including one from the Centre—no less than the man who was second to then Prime Minister, I mean the Finance Minister—and Ministers from your, State of Mysore, and Ministers from Madras, the State of the Congress President. All the 22 Ministers went in a procession in Chittoor town. Just think of the influence, the fear, the pressure, they brought to bear on the people. Is it not a fact that when Ministers go about electioneering, their officers also are there not very far away, within their call and reach? In the various bye-elections, oders were signed by these people and decisions were being taken by the Ministers in order to spirit away Government properties and *Poromboklands*.

Is it also not a fact that for lakhs and lakhs of rupees that were due to sarpanches and small contractors for works that had been done, for works that were half-finished, for works which were not even done at all, orders were passed immediately, check measurements were made, orders passed and money disbursed, of course through their officers, to all these people in order to satisfy them and make sure that their votes went to them? Is it also not a fact that elementary schools were turned overnight into middle schools, middle schools were overnight turned in to high schools and in one or two places, in my own constituency, they were turned into miniature colleges.

Shri A. P. Sharma: That shows progress.

Shri Ranga: These things were done under orders passed by Ministers. All these were being done under the aegis of the Ruling Party. As if they were not satisfied with all these things, they utilised even their Governors, and one Governor came down there without any sense of shame into my constituency and carried on canvassing. I wrote to him a letter saying that he should not do it. He quitely went back and did not care even to give a reply to my letter. These are some of the unholy means that are being used by the Government.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Unheard of.

Shri Ranga: They are heard of here in this country. They might say that a demand like this had never been made in England. In England there was never a democracy based upon 70 per cent of the voters being illiterate and ignorant. In England we never come across a large number of ministers going about in the shameless manner in which they are going about here in order to carry on their own canvassing by prostituting governmental authorities for the sake of gaining votes.

[Shri Ranga]

In the face of all these things, there are rules. What is the use of the Representation of the people Act. It is a nugatory piece of legislation. It is a dead-letter. They use the jeeps. Only the other day they have admitted that at long last they are going to be sanyasins and they are not going to use the jeeps....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Ranga: What is the time allotted. Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours, and there are about 15 speakers.

Shri Ranga: Give a little more time, Sir, because this is an important resolution. With these Bells, Sir, it is difficult for me to proceed. These Bells are also part of their canvassing (*Interruption*). They would like to use them, I am not saying this about you. There is nothing that they would not stoop to Jeep, vans, lorries and all of them are being exploited by them. When we go to the patrol banks even petrol is not being made available. In one place all bicycles were monopolised, at another place all jatkas were monopolised. There was no conveyance for us. What is even worse, in many places....

Shri A. P. Sharma: That is done by the Swatantra Party.

Shri Ranga: The President of their party was seen in the Madras Corporation election going about in his car and distributing money without any sense of shame. This is the level to which they have brought down India's democracy. That is why India's democracy is something unique, unique, in the sense that it is no democracy at all. It is a "name-sake democracy" which is being utilised for dictatorial purposes by this totalitarian party, this Congress Party (*Interruptions*).

Here what do we see in the press? The Indian press is so much overawed by the ruling party that it has begun to report the speeches made by the Congressmen in the executive of the party, in the general body, in the AICC and Working Committee. All the speeches made in these meetings are reported. It never used to be done when I was in the working committee. It was not done when Mahatma Gandhi was alive. Now they are reported and given wide publicity by the press. Why? Because, the press has also come to realise the *fait accompli* that the only party that counts is the Congress Party and no other party counts. Therefore, they provide the widest publicity to their meetings. And what sort of meetings do they have? In their meetings they make speeches, hating each other, criticising each other.

Shri Tyagi: We do not hate even the opposition. We do not hate you.

Shri Ranga: Some of them hate each other more than they hate us. Now what do they do? It is a sight for the Gods to see.

The press itself gives them so much of publicity. All the executive committee reports are published in the newspapers in detail. All their speeches in the party meetings are published and the opposition is ignored. And what sort of democracy have they got within the party? They criticise each other in the party meeting there, and then the same gentlemen come here and support this Government. They are much worse than actors in a theatre. They have no sense of shame. The same man plays the role of Harishchandra and then the other role of the villian of the piece, a third role of the adulterer and the fourth role of Lord Ram. This is the sort of people that we have today got in the Congress Party. They are playing so much of mischief at the polls in every election. If some of us have managed to come here, it is by, what should I say....

Shri Tyagi: Through personal influence, not on account of the party.

Shri Ranga: .. it is in spite of all these troubles. Let these troubles be removed, let these people be removed from positions of power, let there be President's rule at the Centre and Governor's rule at the

States and let there be equal chance and opportunities for all the political parties to go to the people and place their viewpoints before the public. Then we will know what will happen. Instead of these 370 members of the Congress Party, after the next elections there will not be even 200 Members of the Congress in the Lok Sabha, if there is President's raj during the elections. Similarly, if there is Governor Raj in the States, I am sure that in a majority of States the Congress Party will find itself in a minority. That would be a very good thing indeed for the Indian democracy.

If my hon. friend really wants democracy, if his party members are prepared to display one-tenth of the moral courage that we have displayed by fighting and opposing the Congress in the elections, the biggest and the most powerful members of the ruling party, then I can assure them that I would be prepared to applaud them for being real, genuine democrats; but not so long as they continue to enjoy the unearned profits and gains that they have been getting from unscrupulous exploitation of our electoral system.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): As I was sitting and listening to the very powerful and forceful speech of the Leader of the Swatantra Party, I asked myself one question. Was he paving the way for a brighter, more healthy, more stable democracy in this country or setting the stage for dictatorship in this country? On reflection, I came to the conclusion that all those gentlemen who are going to support this Resolution are in their sub-conscious mind, or in their super-conscious mind, the admirers of totalitarianism and deteractors of democracy. If you give up the democratic process for three months, what prevents you from giving it up for six months, one year or five years? This is the thin end of the wedge by means of which they want to introduce a totalitarian regime in this country; they want to introduce an authoritarian kind of behaviour in this country. I think that they do not understand what they are talking about, by what road they want to lead this country, what they mean by saying all that they are saying.

Professor Ranga is a very dear friend of mine and I can tell him that I love him much more than any member of the Congress Party. He defeated his own proposition out of his own mouth. 22 ministers went to defeat him and one Governor went to see to it that he was not elected. 22 ministers plus one Governor, in other words, 23 high dignitaries of the Congress, could not defeat this Apollo, this Hercules of Swatantra Party. If 22 ministers and one Governor could not defeat this Herculean hero of the Swatantra Party, I do not think what influence these ministers and governors can exercise. Therefore when it comes to elections the influence of these ministers and governors is almost equal to the influence of the person who is fighting the election and I think the ministers do not count in the elections; the governors do not count in the elections. It is only the personality or the person that counts. It is also the policy of the party that counts. It is also the good work done by the party that counts. Therefore I think all this talk about ministers yielding influence and officers doing this thing and that thing is wide of the mark. They do not carry any weight with anybody.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): That is conclusive proof that ministers do not exercise their power during elections.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We have had three general elections and what has been the result? There has been a progressive increase in the number of opposition parties not only at the Centre but also in the States. What does it show?

Shri Tyagi: It must stop now.

Shri Nambiar: Despite that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If our ministers were so influential, if our governors were so influential, if the officers were only rubber-stamps in our hands, I think, there would have been no opposition; there would have been no person to oppose us and to bring froward such Resolutions. But the very fact that the number of members of the opposition parties has been increasing at the Central level and at the State level shows that always the elections have been

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

fair and free and you cannot say anything about them.

Then my hon. friend was talking about money being passed. He was talking about all kinds of services.

Shri Tyagi: Our party has no money.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH *in the chair*]

Shri D. C. Sharma. I can say one thing and I say this with a full sense of responsibility that nobody, whether he is contesting an Assembly seat or a Parliamentary seat, can afford to pay money or anything under the Representation of the People Act. We may not have done any good in this country; we may have made any mistakes, but one thing we have done and that is that no money can purchase any vote for the Assembly or Parliamentary elections. I think, this is one of the great advantages that our Representation of the People Act has done.

One more thing and I will sit down. You look at me as if you want to frighten me. I am a small man; please do not frighten me.

My friend was saying that the Chief Ministers go to these public meetings and make promises. I think, if a Chief Minister goes to a public meeting at the time of elections or if a Minister goes to a public meeting at the time of elections, and; makes any promises, it is the worst way of challenging the candidate who is standing against him because any promises made at that time will come under the category of unfair practices under the Representation of the People's Act and the candidate opposing will take advantage of it and will see to get his election set aside.

Do you know that many of our Ministers are defeated? How are they defeated? The then Minister of Information and Broadcasting was defeated by a Member of the Opposition. One of our other Ministers, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, was defeated in the 1957 General Elections. So, our Ministers are defeated, we are defeated and you are defeated, and, therefore, if you are defeated in larger numbers than we, that shows that our voters are very intelligent, they understand what the issues are and they know which way to vote.

Shri Tyagi: Our voters are wise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Our voters, even though illiterate, understand things much more than the literate voters of Western democratic countries. Therefore, I think, it is useless to speak ill of anybody and to say that three months should become a vacuum in democracy and that three months should lead to one year, from one year to two years, from two years to three years, from three years to four years, from four years to five years and so on and in the end there should be a totalitarian regime in this country and there should be an end of democracy.

Shri Nambiar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the mover of the Resolution has very ably presented the Resolution and I welcome it and, I think, if the Congress Members on the other side have got any sense of feeling for democracy, they should certainly accept this Resolution

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to finish within five minutes. Another Resolution is also to be taken up today. He should be as precise as possible.

Shri Nambiar: I will try Sir.

After all, the argument on the other side, as I could understand, is that we, on this side. by moving the Resolution like this, want to create anarchy and chaos in the name of the resignation of the Council of Ministers just on the eve of the General Elections. Our intention is not to create anarchy or chaos or any vaccum in democracy.

So far as the Centre is concerned, the President is there and he can even, if it is necessary, nominate a caretaker Government with one or two Ministers to run the Government. (*Interruption*) I do not say the Ministers who are already there but some others—even those who have resigned can come; Mr. Tyagi can come

back as the caretaker Prime Minister of India for three months during the election period.

Shri Tyagi: I think, I am inclined to agree on that.

Shri Nambiar: What we mean is that we are not at all thinking in terms of anything that will harm the strengthening of the Government or the defence of the country or anything like that. Let them not labour under that and put forward guments to deny this reasonable demand from this side.

Sir, I would like to point out one instance which will convince the force of our arguments. What happened just on the eve of the Kerala elections? On the eve of the elections, the Central Government ordered the arrest of all the important leaders of a particular political Party in Kerala and throughout India—I mean, the Communist Party—and the Home Minister announced on the radio to the voters that these are traitors, that these people are indulging in anti-national activities and that he was giving an opportunity to the voters to denounce them and to see that they are not elected. He said "those persons from the jail could file nomination papers and that is allowed under the Constitution and I am going to allow it for the reason that the people will vote them down and show that they are traitors'. In that way, in a most obnoxious way, in a most heinous way, he had gone to the extent of putting us all in jail and talking on the radio and going about the country saying that these people are traitors. He gave the challenge to the voters and the voters accepted the challenge and they replied to Mr. Nanda that Mr. Nanda was acting against the interest of the country and not we. Even after the verdict was given, because they had the power, they misused the power in such a way that they did not even convene the Assembly; the members were elected and their names were announced and gazetted, but they were not allowed to assemble even once to show whether they could form a government or not. The unfortunate thing is this: the government here gives the orders that the Assembly was dissolved The Assembly, which did not assemble at all, was dissolved! What was there to dissolve? Dissolving a thing which did not exist at all? Such a most undemocratic, most totalitarian and most pernicious thing was committed and they call themselves democrates.

Mr. Chairman: He may try to conclude.

Shri Nambiar: I have only started now.

Mr. Chairman: He might try to finish. Only two hours have been allotted for this. I will request him to finish it in two or three minutes.

Shri Nambiar: I shall do my best.

Only after seeing such an undemocratic activity on the part of the Government, we on this side feel justifiably and reasonably and not out of malice for them; let them have their share. If the people of this country want to elect Congress again to power in the Centre and the States, let them elect it and we shall abide by the decision of the people. We, the Opposition members here, have been living as Indian citizens under their Government for the last about 20 years; we never hesitated. Now let them have the same patience to be ruled by the other parties—other than the Congress; let them take the challenge.

While the Communist Party was in power in Kerala for 28 months, there was a by-election in Kerala at Devikulam. The Communist Ministers stated openly that they would not go to Devikulam and participate in the election campaign at all and none of them went there. That was a crucial election and that particular seat was to decide the fate of the Communist Government; despite that, none of the Communist ministers went there whereas—I am ashamed to say—Ministers from Madras State went to Devikulam; Mr. Kakkan, the Home Minister, and Mr. Kamaraj, the present President of the Indian National Congress, went to Devikulam and campaigned for Congress when they were Ministers, but our Ministers in Kerala refused to go. I, as an ordinary citizen, went there in support of the Communist candidate; I told our Ministers, "when the Madras Ministers are there, why can not the Kerala Ministers go" and the Ministers replied, "we have decided not

[Shri Nambiar]

to go". This was the standard that the Communist Party set in the country and we want to continue that tradition. We are here not to do away with the democratic principle, but we want to establish it and make the rule of the people real, so that people can enjoy democracy fully, so that there is an end to the misbehaviour of the few money bags who rely on money who rely on the jeeps of the Government, who rely on the mercies of the road transport bus owners; the bus-owners are being asked in our State to give money per head per bus and future bus-owners are promised licences and money is collected from them; they are collecting money like the bugs sucking the blood from the human system; these people are extracting money in this manner and are misusing the government power; these people come and boast, "we have got democracy in such a vast continent". There is no democracy that is existing here; it is a sham democracy. Therefore, let us set up a new precedent here. Let them accept it with folded hands; let them show to the country that they are prepared to preserve democracy in the country.

श्री राम सहाय पांडय : सभापति जी, इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा जो श्री द्विवेदी जी ने पेश किया है यदि इस की शब्दावली और भाव को देखें तो ऐसा लगता है कि जनता का बड़ा अपमान किया गया है । आप पूछ सकते हैं कि कसे ? इन्होंने इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि जैसे सरकार के द्वारा या मंत्रियों के द्वारा जनता पर प्रभाव डाला जा सकता है । यदि यह बात सिद्ध हो जाती तो इसमें जनता का बड़ा अपमान है । आप जानते हैं कि इस देश की जनता तीन चुनावों के माध्यम से , सन्दर्भ से निकल चुकी है । आप कहीं भी जाइए और कहिए कि हमें हमें वोट दो तो कहेंगे कि हां हां, देंगे । दूसरा कोई जाता है , हां हां हम उस को वोट देंगे । लेकिन अपने अपने ज्ञान और विवेक की तुला पर रख कर दल को व्यक्ति को कार्य को सब को तोल कर जनता वोट देती है । आप के इस प्रस्ताव से यह सिद्ध होता है कि जैसे सरकार के अपरेटस या मिनिस्टर्स जा कर के उस पर प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं । इससे यह क्या सिद्ध नहीं होता है कि यह जनता का अपमान है ? एक अंग्रेज विद्वान डब्ल्यू० जे० एम० मकेंजी 1932 के चुनाव के समय यहां थे और उन्होंने इतने बड़े संसार के सब से बड़े प्रजातन्त्र के चुनाव की प्रक्रिया को देखा, जनता कितने अनुशासन के साथ, कतार में खड़े हो कर वोट करती है ? उन्होंने भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा की कि यह गणतंत्र धन्य है कि जहां पर बगैर किसी पक्षपात के, बगैर किसी प्रभाव के, बगैर किसी प्रकार की लालच और प्रलोभन के चुनाव होता है । 22 करोड़ जहां का मतदान संख हो और इतना बड़ा देश हो , वहां शान्ति के साथ, अनुशासन के साथ बिना पक्षपात के चुनाव होता हो, इसकी उन्होंने भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा की । बाहर का एक विद्वान हमारे यहां की तटस्थ नीति,पक्षपात रहित वोट देने की प्रक्रिया की प्रशंसा करता है और हम यहां कहते हैं कि नहीं नहीं, तीन महीने पहले मंत्रिपरिषद को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए इसलिए कि प्रभाव न डाल सकें । और अधूरा प्रस्ताव भी करते हैं या तो यह कहिए कि लोक सभा को भी बरखास्त करिए, स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर्स को भी बरखास्त करिए । वह आप नहीं कहते । लोक सभा को तो आप भी रखना चाहते हो । एम०पी० का झंडा लेकर आप भी जाना चाहते हो, एम० एल० ए० कह कर आप भी एलेक्शन लड़ना चाहते हो । वरना फिर आप यह कहिए कि लोक सभा को भी बरखास्त कर देना चाहिए तीन महीना पहले लेकिन उसको नहीं कहते । सिर्फ मिनिस्टर्स को कहते हैं । रंगा जी ने कहा कि 22 मिनिस्टर्स उनके यहां गए । पहली बार 1962 में जब रंगा जी हार गए तो सभी मिनिस्टर्स अपने अपने काम में लगे हुए थे । जब बाई-एलक्शन हुआ तो 22 मिनिस्टर्स गए

परिणाम क्या हुआ कि जीत गए । पहले तो हार गए और जब 22 मिनिस्टर्स पहुंचे तो स्वयं कहते हैं कि जीत गए । जब मिनिस्टर्स नहीं पहुंचे तब तो हार गए और जब 22 मिनिस्टर्स पहुंचे तो जीत गए । तो आप को तो यह कहना बधाई देनी चाहिए कि तीन महीने क्या एक दिन भी रिजाइन मत करो, बने रहो ऊपर 22 की जगह 40-40 मिनिस्टर आओ ताकि आपके जीतने में शक न रहे । यह तो इस बात को सिद्ध करता है कि हम प्रभाव डालने का प्रयत्न करते हैं लेकिन जनता इस बात को जानती है. . . .

श्री त्यागी : वह मिनिस्टर्स रंगा जी से मिले हुए तो नहीं थे ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : जनता जानती है कि रंगा जी अच्छे आदमी हैं । रंगा जी अच्छे इसलिए हैं कि पहले रंगा जी के सार्वजनिक जीवन पर मोहर तो कांग्रेस ने ही लगायी और अभी भी चाहे कुछ भी हो, चाहे किसी पार्टी में चले जायें, लेकिन अभी भी कांग्रेसी ही हैं । यह हो सकता है कि बैल की जगह पर दूसरा चिह्न ले लें या तिरंगे झंडे की जगह ब्लू झंडा ले लें, आखिर राजा जी आपके नेता हैं, हमारे तो वह स्वतंत्र पार्टी के होते हुए भी आज भी नेता हैं और किसी हद् तक आप भी हमारे नेता हैं । हमारे नेता तो वह आज भी हैं । क्योंकि जब तक याद रहेगी कि आप कांग्रेसी थे, अभी भी हैं एक तरह से, थोड़ा सा इधर उधर बदल दिया, मैं आपकी उसकी पात्रता में किसी तरह की कमी नहीं समझता हूं, तो आप को अभी भी चूंकि आप पुराने कांग्रेसी हैं, कांग्रेस के ही झंडे के नीचे त्याग किया, बलिदान किया, उसका स्मरण जनता को है । इसलिए आप को चुन कर भेजती है । स्वतंत्र पार्टी को कौन जानता है ? कब पैदा हुई ? कहां रहती है ? यह तो आपका प्रभाव इतना है ।

और जरा विरोधियों का हाल देखिये । यह बेचारे कम्यूनिस्ट हैं और दूसरे लोग हैं, यह बेचारे इसी प्रकार से है, हमें जब अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आता है, हमें इनसे बड़ी हमदर्दी है, हम चाहते हैं कि एक तरफ हम 275 हों और दूसरी तरफ यह भी कुछ और हों, और खूब डट कर मुकाबिला हो । हमें इनके ऊपर बड़ा तरस आता है । एक भिखारी था, सड़क पर खड़े होकर भीख मांग रहा था । एक से कहा रोटी दे दो, उसने कहा जाओ जाओ, रोटी नहीं है, फिर कहा कपड़ा दे दो, कहा जाओ जाओ, कपड़ा नहीं है, कहा पैसा दे दो, उसने कहा जाओ जाओ पैसा नहीं है । भिखारी ने कहा, तो आप भी हमारे साथ हो जाओ, चलो भीख मांग कर खा लेंगे । इसी तरह इन बेचारों का हाल है । एक दूसरे से मांगते हैं । और एक दूसरे से तो मिलता नहीं, एक तरफ रंगा साहब हैं, दूसरी तरफ हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब हैं, तीसरे नम्बियार साहब हैं, गोपालन साहब हैं . . .

श्री त्यागी : लेकिन आदमी सब अच्छे हैं ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय: आदमी सब अच्छे हैं इसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई बात नहीं है । और हम तो कभी किसी को ट्रेटर कहते हैं तो बड़ा दुख होता है । सच मानिये, हम को इस में कुछ सुख नहीं होता है, बड़ी तकलीफ होती है । हम क्यों कहें किसी को ट्रेटर ? लेकिन जब आपकी कुछ चीन से सांठ गांठ होती है, कहते हो कि चले आओ, यहां बन्द करवाते हो, रेल की पटरियां उखड़वाते हो, लोहिया जी से मिल जाते हो तो हम क्या कहें ? राष्ट्र प्रेमी कहें ? जब एक तरफ़ यहां कहते हो कि हड़ताल करो, बन्द करो, उत्पादन मत करो, किसान से कहते हो कि अनाज मत दो, लेवी मत दो और उसके बाद फिर कहो कि राष्ट्र-भक्त तो आप ही हो, तो राष्ट्रभक्त के सम्बोधन के लिए कुछ तो करो, कुछ तो हमारा साथ दो । हड़ताल मत कराओ, चीन से मत मिलो । चीन को धिक्कारो कि वह हमारी सार्वभौम सत्ता पर आक्रमण करता है, एक बार भी तुमने उस धिक्कारा, धिक्कारते भी नहीं हो और राष्ट्र प्रेमी भी बनना चाहते

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

हो, देश भक्त भी बनना चाहते हो, इस प्रकार नहीं चलेगा ।

सभापति जी, यह तीन महीने वाली बात जो है यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आती । मिनिस्टर या मंत्रिपरिषद् जो है वह लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के लिए उत्तरदायी होता है । मान लीजिये जैसे मैंने इन्टरप्ट किया था कि अटैक हो जाय तो आपकी लोक सभा है, मंत्रियों का उतना महत्व नहीं है, लेकिन यह आपकी लोक सभा है, इसका उत्तरदायी कौन है ? जितने आप उतने ही यह निर्वाचित मंत्रिपरिषद् के लोग हैं । निर्णय कौन लेगा ? पार्लियामेंट कौन बुलायेगा ? मिनिस्टर अगर चले जायें तो पार्लियामेंट को बुला कर जैसे शास्त्री जी ने आपकी सबकी राय लेकर जो काम किया, पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण का उत्तर दिया, उसमें आपका सबका साथ था । कितनी अच्छी बात थी ? आप को सबको कान्फिडेंस में लिया, विश्वास में लिया और विश्वास में लेकर संयुक्त रूप से हम ने एक कदम उठाया जिसमें आप का भी उतना ही हिस्सा था । इसलिए कोई ऐसा संकट आ जाय उस समय क्या होगा ? हां आप यह कह सकते हैं कि सरकार की तरफ से यदि किसी प्रकार की मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तो बुरा है । हम भी कहते हैं कि बुरा है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि हम तटस्थ हैं । स्वयं निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन के हामी हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि आप को भगवान सद्बुद्धि दे, जनता भी आप को थोड़ा बहुत दस पांच बीस और चुन कर भेज दे, हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि समय बढ़ाया जाय इस रेजोल्यूशन के लिए ।

Mr. Chairman: When will the Minister reply?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I am ready to reply now.

Mr. Chairman: We must leave some time for Shri Bibhuti Mishra's Resolution to be moved.

Shri Nambiar: He can simply move it in one minute.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Time should be extended for this Resolution.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि समय बढ़ाया जाय इस रेजोल्यूशन के लिए ।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी महरोत्रा : मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं कि इसमें टाइम बढ़ाया जाय ।

Mr. Chairman: Let us see. We will try to adjust. Shri Manoharan.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): How is it that my name has been omitted from the list?

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Manoharan.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Let us not quarrel among ourselves.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is not a question of quarrelling. I have been waiting since 2-30. Have I not a right to speak? This is out of order.

Mr. Chairman: No, no. I have just called Shri Manoharan. Shri Trivedi's name is also here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: How has my name been put after Shri Manoharan?

Mr. Chairman: This is not a matter to be discussed on the floor of the House.

Shri Manoharan: Sir, on behalf of my party, I support the resolution moved by Shri Dwivedy, which reads thus:

> "This House is of opinion that the Council of Ministers should resign three months prior to every General Election and necessary constitutional provision should be made for President's rule during that period."

At the outset, I expected that a majority of Congress members would agree at least with the spirit of the resolution. But unfortunately seasoned partliamentarians like Tyagiji and others have opposed it. I do not know; perhaps because the elections are approaching very fast, they do not want to create any bitterness in the minds of the ruling party and that is why their speeches do not reflect their minds, as they are expected to do.

This resolution says that the Council of Ministers should resign 3 months prior to the elections, because democracy is based on liberality of thought and statesmanship of vision. The two eyes of democracy are equality of opportunity and liberty. We request the Government to resign for 3 months because the same opportunity must be given to the ruling party to contest the elections as is given to the opposition parties. If the Congress Party continues to rule the country during the elections, the advantage will go to the ruling party rather than to the opposition. Once we agree that equality of opportunity ought to be assured, the opposition parties and the ruling party should be placed on a par. That is why Mr. Dwivedy has requested this responsible Government to resign 3 months before the elections, but like a leech, the Ministers are sticking to office. They do not want to give it up because once they resign and face the electorate, their future is definitely at stake. They will never be returned to the Parliament and State Legislatures with such a majority as they are having today.

Our democracy is very nascent and of anve infantile order. I am reminded of what Alexander Pope said:

> "Oh, disrepectable democracy! I love it".

That means, of all forms of Government, democracy is least harmful. It has got its own correctives to correct itself. That is why we are wedded to democracy not merely as a form of Government, but as a way of life. We have got a peculiar democracy in this country. Once it was named as Gandhian democracy. This was changed into Nehru's democracy. I do not know what this democracy is called now.

An Hon. Member: Kamraj democracy.

Shri Manoharan: Yes; you can call it Kamraj democracy.

For the furtherance of democracy, we must create healthy conventions. In the process of democratic development, conventions are being evolved. One main convention which we ought to accept without any reservation is the spirit of this resolution.

From the way the majority of Congress members spoke, I think they are under an illusion that for those three months, during the election period, there will be no law and order in the country, that chaotic conditions will prevail, that there will be no governmental machinery and there will be anarchy in the country. I dismiss it as a flim-flam or non-sense, because the secretariat will be working. Parliament will not be sitting and Ministers will not be working. Ministers can go to their respective constituencies.

We request the Government to resign 3 months before elections, because there they are utilising the governmental machinery for their selfish motive. It has been rightly said by Prof. Ranga that in his own constituency 22 Ministers, with and a Governor also on the top of it, went in a procession to work against him. It was said from their side "In spite of that, Mr. Ranga, you have succeeded and that shows your personal influence." I agree there. But they should not forget that so far as that particular constituency is concerned the last nail to the coffin of the Congress Party has been struck. But I am taking about the other constituencies. Ministers simply enter into these constituencies. I can understand if the ministers enter into these constituencies as Congress people. I can cite many examples. In our State there is the Home Minister, Shri Kakkan. He is now collecting money, as Minister, from door to door. It has appeared in papers also. As a Minister he is collecting money. That is my accusation. If he goes to the people as a Congressman, I do not say he will be pelted with stones but, money will never be given to him.

Congress ministers are utilising and exploiting this opportunity afforded by people

[Shri Manoharan]

in good faith on the Congress Government. They are misusing the powers conferred on them, they are misusing the machineries given to them, they are misusing and exploiting all those things given by the people of this country in the hope that they will safeguard the interest of democracy. Unfortunately, they are not doing that at all.

Professor Ranga, Professor Mukerjee and Shri Dwivedy himself stated that departmental jeeps have been misused. You will be surprised to know that panchayat boards, zilla parishads etc., are reduced to Congress election camps. Even co-operative stores are reduced to Congress election camps. That is why we say, if they go out of power three months before the elections they cannot wield this much influence with the people.

Assurances are being given during election time. Somebody was telling from this side that if any Minister or Chief Minister gives assurances to the people of this country during the time of elections he should be dubbed as a scoundrel or a hypocrite or something like that. Unfortunately, ministers are giving assurances. For example, during the by-election period in Dharmapuri our ministers went there and gave this assurance to the people that in case the Congress candidate was elected the district will be bifurcated into two and they will be given the status of headquarters. Then Dharmapuri was made the headquarters. Therefore, we cannot believe these people's bona fides even after the past 19 years. We are tired of them. That is why, in the interest of democracy, we request the Congress Party—because good Congress people are there, I do agree that there are some like the Home Minister, who may not relish my voice, but, all the same, who may inwardly feel that they should not have this opportunity which is denied to the Opposition and, therefore, equal opportunity should be given to the Congress Party as well as the Opposition.

Let us face the electorate with confidence. Let us campaign ourselves. Let us influence the people without the assistance of anybody else. If ministers enter the constituencies, let me tell you, that is the most dangerous thing which is developing in this country. If a Chief Minister goes as a man for propagating his own candidate, all the police officials follow, on this side there is the income-tax officer, on the other side there is the sales tax officer. The Chief Minister is being sandwitched between the income-tax officer and the sales-tax officer followed by police people. What impression would that create in the minds of the people. They claim that as a Congressman they are entering the constituencies. But the impression created on the people is different. The business people are terrorised. They are asked to come and donate liberally to the Minister. These people are squeezing bussiness people, squeezing the public and debasing our democracy which is nascent. Therefore, in the good interest of democracy I request you, Sir, and through you the Ruling Party, to see that this genuine, noble, reasonably good resolution is accepted in toto. Thereby let us create a precedent. Tyagiji was asking whether there was any precedent in the world where ministers have resigned three months before the elections. We have got a peculiar democracy. We have got a peculiar people and, more so, we have got a peculiar ruling party. That is why I tell you, if there is no precedent at all, why should we not create a precedent, follow it up and give it to the world?

Let the world follow our democracy. Therefore, I would request the House to please accept this Resolution without any reservation and hesitation. Thereby, let us uphold the cause of democracy and our traditions.

Mr. Chairman: May I know how much time the hon. Minister will take?

Shri Nanda: I wanted half an hour. But now it is perhaps not possible.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then, I have got the right of reply. So, the time may be extended by one hour. You can extend it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Yes, it should be extended.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I move that the time allotted for this Resolution be extended by one hour.

Mr. Chairman: Let me take the sense of the House. If it is the desire of the House that it should be extended, I will do so.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): We do not want any extension.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you have with you the list of Members who want to participate in this discussion. This is an important controversial subject.

श्री ब्रजबिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) : मैं समझता हूं कि कोई ऐसी बात नहीं जा रही ह जिससे यह जान पड़े कि इसके लिए समय बढ़ाना आवश्यक है । सिवाय शब्दों के जाल के कुछ भी नहीं बताया जा जा रहा है । मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं कि समय बढ़ाया जाये ।

Mr. Chairman: He is opposing the extension of time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It should be extended at least by half an hour.

Mr. Chairman: Then, I will call upon the Minister at about 4.40.

Shri Nanda: How long will this continue?

Mr. Chairman: Only up to 5 O'Clock.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But I have the right of reply. I will take about ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Then, how can it be finished by 5 O'Clock? Anyhow, we will see. Now, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इन्होंने गणतंत्र में एक अनोखा प्रस्ताव पेश किया है । संसार के इतिहास में कहीं भी यह दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है कि गणतंत्र को काटने के लिए ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाया गया हो । गणतंत्र की बहुत सी परम्परायें होती हैं, बहुत से सिद्धांत होते हैं और गणतंत्र कोई आज हमारे अपने यहां बना हो ऐसी बात भी नहीं है । बल्कि इसी देश में गणतंत्र का इतिहास बहुत पुराना है । आज से हजारों बरस पूर्व इसी देश में वैशाली में इसका पदार्पण हुआ था और उस के बाद, उस के सैकड़ों वर्षों बाद गणतंत्र ने संसार के विभिन्न देशों में अपनी जड़ें जमाई । आज जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है इस सदन में इसके द्वारा गणतंत्र के उन तमाम सिद्धांतों की, उन तमाम उसूलों की, उन तमाम परम्पराओं की हत्या करने की कुचेष्टा मात्र की गई है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि अगर यह बात सच भी हो कि चुनाव में धांधलियां होती हैं, गलतियां होती हैं, चुनाव अच्छी तरह से नहीं होते हैं तो उन को सुधारने के बहुत से नियम हैं जो इस संसद में समय समय पर लाये गए हैं, समय समय पर इस संसद ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि किस प्रकार से इस देश में चुनाओं को बिल्कुल निष्पक्ष और अच्छी तरह से चलाया जा सकता है । तीन आम चुनाओं का इतिहास इस बात का प्रमाण है कि हमने, अपना नये अनुभव होने के बावजूद भी, संसार सब से बड़े गणतंत्र में बहुत अच्छी तरह से चुनाओं को सम्पन्न किया है। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि ऐसा कहीं भी कोई उदाहरण है कि जहां पर ऐसा हुआ हो कि चुनाव के तीन महीने पूर्व सरकार बदल की गई हो या बदल दी जाती हो ।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इसका कारण क्या है ? कारण में सिर्फ एक ही बात कही जाती है और वह यह कही जाती है कि इन चुनाओं में धांधलियां होती हैं, गलतियां होती हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय चुनाव में इस देश ने जो महान आदर्श पेश किया है, उस आदर्श की प्रशंसा न केवल इस देश में हुई है बल्कि इस देश के बाहर भी लोगों द्वारा की गई है । यह हो सकता है कि जिस तरह से

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

काबुल में गधे होते हैं या जिस तरह से कहीं कोई गलतियां हो जाती हैं उसी तरह से कहीं कहीं पर चुनाओं में गलतियां हो गई हों। हमने एक गूंज इस पार्लिमेंट में उत्तर प्रदेश के एक पार्लिमेंटरी संसदीय क्षेत्र के बारे में सुनी थी जिस को ठीक कर दिया गया था। यह भी सम्भव है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में कहीं असैम्बली के चुनाव में गलती हो गई हो। लेकिन उस को भी ठीक कर दिया गया। इन गलतियों को ठीक करने के लिए ब्योरेवार हमारे यहां मशीनरी है, ट्रिब्यूनल है और कानून भी बना हुआ है जिसके द्वारा चुनाव की उन खामियों को ठीक किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यह कह देना कि चूंकि इस में बुराई है, चूंकि इस गांठ के फल में एक फल सड़ा हुआ निकला है इस लिए जड़ ही काट दो, ठीक नहीं है, यह बात गले नहीं उतरती है लेकिन अगर ऐसा कहा जाता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस से ज्यादा बड़ा अपराध गणतंत्र के प्रति, इससे बड़ा दोष गणतंत्र पर और कोई नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव में सिवाय बहुत जोर शोर के भाषण देने के कोई तर्क की बात नहीं है, कोई दलील नहीं कि सरकार को हटा दिया जाए। आखिर यह मिनिस्टरी या यह हमारी पार्टी इन की कृपा पर निर्भर करती है? क्या इन के कहने पर हम हट जायें? चुनाव होते हैं, चुनाव में ये भी आते हैं, चुनाओं में ये भी जीतते हैं। इसका सब से बड़ा सबूत यह है कि इन चुनावों में ये विरोधी पार्टियां एक के बाद एक अधिक संख्या में आती जा रही हैं। जहां तक मिनिस्टरों का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं रंगा साहब और द्विवदी साहब के दिमाग में कुछ मिनिस्टर जरूर घूमते रहते हैं बराबर और इसलिए उन के मन में यह लगा हुआ है कि पता नहीं उड़ीसा में क्या हो जाए। हमें मालूम है कि वहां एक लम्बा और मजबूत आदमी है जो इन को बहुत परेशान करता है। यह बात ठीक है। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि गणतंत्र को ही आप समाप्त कर दें। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टरों से आप मत डरिये। मिनिस्टर स्वयं इलैक्शंज में बड़ जोर से हारते भी हैं। इसको आप भी जानते हैं और सम्भवतः इस बार हारें भी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अपने हृदय के इनफीरियारिटी कम्पलैक्स के सामने एक मिनिस्टर को रख कर सम्पूर्ण देश की गणतंत्रात्मक परम्पराओं पर, इसके सिद्धांतों पर, इस के उसूलों पर आप कुठाराघात न करें। यह प्रस्ताव बड़ा ही गलत है, बिल्कुल गणतंत्र के खिलाफ है, सभी परम्पराओं के खिलाफ है। इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करना मैं गल्त समझता हूं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव को बिलकुल बिना किसी और बहस के उठा कर फेंक देना चाहिए।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Chairman, an injustice has been done to me by calling me out of turn like this. Anyhow, I will utilise the time that is at my disposal, but I pray that it should not be less than what has been at the disposal of other party leaders.

A question was asked by Shri A. P. Sharma as to whether we can give an illustration where the member of the Council of Ministers did some mischief. I will read out form the proceedings in the case of Rikhab Das versis Ridhichand Paliwal and the Minister was Shri Tikaram Paliwal, who is also a Member of this House. In that case the allegation was made by the candidate who had filed the petition that in his constituency the elections were held every alternate date, that section 144 was promulgated and Shri Narain Das Mehta, the sub-divisional officer, got all the workers of this particular petitioner arrested day after day and did not release them till the following day with the net result that the candidate suffered tremendously on account of this. This is what the Judge said—I do not want to read the whole

thing but I will read one particular paragraph—

> "From the above considerations I have no hesitation in finding that there was no sufficient reason for the promulgation of the prohibitory order under section 144 against meetings and processions, and that the arrests of the workers of the petitioners on the 19th and 20th were quite arbitrary, illegal and *mala fide*."

What more judgement do you want?

This Narain Das Mehta, sub-divisional officer, on account of his services rendered was elevated to the post of Secretary, Revenue Board, and was made a Collector although he was not an ICS officer.

Then I will read to you what Justice Sharma of the same High Court has said:—

> "Mr. Hukam Singh, the Presiding Officer at Hindaun polling station No. 588, ought to have known that setting up of a convassing office within 100 yards of the polling station was prohibited. It was quite improper on the part of Mr. Hukam Singh to say that because the canvassing office was outside the polling booth, he could not take any steps to remove it. Again, Mr. Ram Swarup, Headmaster, Government High School, Hindaun, Presiding Officer at Kachroli polling station, ought not to have treated the petitioner in almost a childish manner. The petitioner was entitled under the law to go inside the polling booth as he was the candidate himself, and it cannot be said that Mr. Ram Swarup did not know him because he was a prominent citizen of Hindaun, and had been before him in this very election at other polling stations. Moreover, his agent could have been asked whether the petitioner was a candidate.
>
> I cannot approve of the action of Shiv Kumar also, who took part in a meeting at Hindaun organised by the Congress party. Howsoever minor his part might be, under the law he had no business to take any part in the election propaganda. All that he could do was to vote for the candidate of his choice.
>
> I am also not happy about Mr. Narain Das Mehta seeing the Ministers so many times in the course of a single day and issuing warrants of arrests of Jan Sangh workers thereafter on the eve of election."

What more is required?

I have another case of Tarzi Mashriqui, one of the deputy ministers. He was declared elected. How? Shri Dwivedy was narrating how votes are counted. Ten votes of Jan Sangh were counted as seven and ten votes of Congress were counted as thirteen.

The total number of votes was the same and still the Congress candidate was was losing. Ultimately, the figure of 101 was changed to 284 and the candidate, Shri Tarzi Mashriqui was declared elected. Fortunately, one of the best judges whom I came across—he was an honest man—found out this glaring thing and declared the election void.

How is this happening? It is this influence which we want should not work. Can there be a code of conduct for them? It may be that the Government may find some difficulty in running the Government without Ministers. It is just possible that there may be some difficulties and if there are any difficulties, a caretaker Government of all national parties could be put into power for the sake of running the Government for three months' time. But it cannot be said that the Government cannot be run.

One of my friends here was vocal enough to say that the time for this Resolution should not be extended because this is not an important Resolution. What more important Resolution can there be? The number of speakers who are coming for-

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

has come orward with this Bill. They ward to speak on this Resolution itself indicates the importance of it. How can it lie in the mouth of anybody to suggest that this is not an important Resolution?

Sir, there are instances where Ministers have interfered with the elections. Then further, transfers are carried out; transfers are made. I know, in my constituency, anybody who can support only the Congress and who will refuse to talk with the best candidate possible, with even the Member of Parliament, is the only officer who will be sent there. In my constituency, I have got one Superintendent of Police. He always insults me whenever he meets me. I cannot write a letter everyday to Nandaji saying that this man is behaving in this manner. He is a hopeless man and he has been put there because he is an I.P.S. man and, therefore, nobody can remove him. He is behaving like a big boss and he has been sent there to see that Mr. Trivedi is defeated from that constituency. Why is it that such a man is sent there?

Another man is being sent there; the Inspector of Schools is being sent there. Everyone who is sent there must work under the guidance of the Congress, what you call—I may use the German word—Congress *gauleiters* keep this man or don't keep that man. This sort of a thing goes on. All the Ministers are not above-board; we have got Ministers and Ministers of different types. We have got Mr. D. P. Mishra as the Chief Minister and you know what are his activities and to what extent his tantacles have spread.

Under these circumstances, I support this Resolution, which is a very happy Resolution, which is a very strong Resolution, which is a very valid Resolution, under which a very just and fair demand has been made.

Shri Nanda: Mr. Chairman, sir, I cannot imagine that anyone in the House, on this side or the other side, will not be exceedingly keen that the whole system of elections in this country is maintained on a very high level of integrity, that there are fair elections, that there is utmost honesty, that there are no unfair practices and that there is no interference of any kind. Therefore, the importance of the Resolution is from this point of view that if there are any ideas emerging, any suggestions made, which will lead to any improvement in the system of elections, they would all be very welcome. But short of transgressing a certain line, a certain limit, it comes to making short work of democracy itself; that is exactly what, when we take the letter of the Resolution, it amounts to.

It is a very strange doctrine founded here that democracy can function for four years and nine months in a period of five years and then for three months, it should put an end to itself, commit *hara-kiri* and then come into being again. That is really incredible. The hon. Member believes in the arguments that he has put forward here. I entirely agree with him as to the purpose but that is not the way of attaining the purpose. He says that it is for the growth of democracy. I am very clear in my mind that, if all of us look at it dispassionately, it is the very negation of democracy. It is leading to a truncated democracy. There will be democracy for four years and nine months and for three months there will be no democracy at all. *(Interruptions)* Now we can expect democracy to function for everything, or coping with the problems of the nation, with all kinds of problems, including Defence, for a period of four years and nine months and then we feel that for one purpose democracy is not good enough; we cannot find any remedy. This is nothing short of committing destruction of democracy for that period.

Shri Manoharan: The set-up will be there, but you will not be there.

Shri Nanda: Do they contemplete that the Constitution is to be changed?

Shri Manoharan: Let us face the people equally.

Shri Nanda: If the Constitution is not to be changed. .... *(Interruptions)*.

I thought that the purpose was that the Ministers should go, the Lok Sabha should

go. the State Ministers should go and the State Assemblies should go,.....

Shri Manoharan: The President takes over.

Shri Nanda: For that purpose also, the Constitution has to be changed.

Shri Manoharan: Yes.

Shri Nanda: If we want to change the Constitution, we should understand what will be the consequences of this. Let us understand now that the purpose is that, for these three months, there is to be no Lok Sabha, there are to be no Ministers, and the President looks after everything.

Shri Manoharan: He will carry on more efficiently than you people.

16.47 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Shri Nanda: If that is so, if a party says that it will be carried on more efficiently then, that means that it is a betrayal of democracy; it means lack of faith in democracy itself. If it can be done for three months, why not for 10 months or two years? (*Interruptions*)

Shri Manoharan: Does it mean that the President is not a democrat?

Shri Nanda: I was saying about the argument of running more efficiently.

Shri Manoharan: The President is the linchpin of the Constitution. He should not cast aspersions on the conduct of the President.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Nanda: Here a Party came with a mandate from the people; it made promises; it had a manifesto; the people returned that Party on the basis of those promises, seeking and expecting fulfilment of those promises, and before that mandate is exhausted, they are asked to go out? Who is to fulfil that part of the mandate for three months?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapurzha): Within three months you are going to fulfil the whole manifesto?

Shri Nanda: The point is that there is a programme for five years and this will break the continuity.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What did you do for Kerala?

Shri Nanda: I cannot follow him.

Some hon. members talked of Defence. Who is going to look after Defence? That is, of course, something where nobody is going to take risks. There are also other things which are important in the interest of the country. We have to ensure that the work of the business of this country is carried on in accordance with the wishes of the people; those wishes are reflected in the result of the elections and the Party which has come on the basis of that has to go on fulfilling those promises during that period. It was said that there should be an equal opportunity and there was also a mention made about unfair practices etc. In the first place, I would like to say that there are in-built safeguards in our Constitution; there is the Election Commission; there is a machinery for this purpose; all this is there. More can be added. There is that answer. Secondly, when it is mentioned that the Government can do this and that, I would say that the electorate is becoming more and more conscious. I believe that if anybody goes and does that kind of thing now, it will recoil on him, and there will be a revulsion of feelings, and I do not think that anybody should do it now. There should be all the safeguards against such practices.

Shri Manoharan: Can the hon. Minister prevent such abuses?

Shri Nanda: Then, there was the point about equality of opportunity. Here is a Government led by a party which has done its business for a certain number of years. As the hon. Member knows, we have not carried out all our promises. Therefore, all those grievances will be there that we have not done this or we have not done that. The party has to bear that brunt. Those persons who are not in government

[Shri Nanda]

can go on making more and more promises, but the ruling party has to face the charge of non-fulfilment of promises also. So, that difference is there. And the hon. Member wants to place the ruling party at a further disadvantage by asking it to go before the people as having abdicated power. It will be said to the people 'These people could not carry on; they have abdicated.' So, that would place the party at a very serious disadvantage. There would then be no equality of opportunity, apart from the fact that it is highly undemocratic and it is not fair to the people themselves.

Shri Manoharan: Equality of opportunity is undemocratic according to my hon. friend?

Shri Nanda: It had been said that the party in power being there in office, the elections might not be carried on in a proper manner. One hon. Member even mentioned about the panchayats. Therefore, it has been suggested that in order that the panchayat elections are carried on fairly, in order that the bye-elections are carried on fairly, every time there is an election, three months prior to the election. the ruling party should go out. That is what this suggestion means.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Panchayati elections are not being held once in five years.

Shri Nanda: If we hold elections every year, then every time there is an election, the Government should go out; that is what this suggestion comes to. This reduces the whole proposition to an absurdity. If any thought had been given to this, I am sure my hon. friends would never have brought forward such a proposal at all before the House. They should have spent the time of the House in making other and better suggestions and given other ideas and not this, because this proposition does not take us anywhere at all.

What is the net experience that we have had of the elections so far? Certain cases had been cited, but it has also been mentioned that in all those cases the person who had complained had won. There are the courts, and there is the judiciary; then there is the Election Commission and so on. This only shows that things have gone on very well. Further, from the Election Commission's report we find that the number of cases is also not very large.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the expenditure in a case?

Shri Nanda: I shall read out just some extracts from the reports of the Election Commissioner on the three general elections that we have had so far, to show that this country has gained world prestige for having carried on its elections in a manner which has earned the praise of the whole world. And now my hon. friend wants to bring down the prestige of the country.

The Chief Election Commissioner in his report on the first general elections in the country has observed:

> 'Looking back on what has been achieved during the first general elections in India, it can be confidently claimed that the elections were free and fair. This has been acknowledged universally and the country has taken its due place amongst the democratic nations of the world.'.

In his report on the second general elections he has said:

> "The high standards set up in the first general elections were fully maintained and it can perhaps now be legitimately claimed that free and fair elections have come to stay and become part of the tradition of Indian political life.".

Shri Manoharan: The credit for that should go to the Election Commission and not to my hon. friend.

Shri Nanda: Who am I and who is he? It is the system, and as part of that system, there is the Election Commission. They have done their job so well.

Shri Nambiar: The complaint is not against the Election Commission. The complaint is against the power behind the

Election Commission, the State power and the State mecnanism.

Shri Nanda: Similarly about the last general elections also, it has been stated that the system has worked as well as before and the methods adopted have consolidated the whole basis of democracy through the system of elections to a greater and greater extent.

Therefore, the experience is that nothing has happened which can call for any such kind of doubts being raised or any such reflections being cast on the system as can hurt the prestige of the country or can shake the faith of the people in the system. There is no ground for any such things whatsoever.

Further, I would say, as it has been pointed out already, that otherwise also, in no democracy, particularly in no democracy after which we have patterned our system, has any such idea occurred to the people at all. We will quote all the parliamentary practices followed in the U.K. But in such a crucial matter, we say it does not matter at all, we must chalk out our own way. That is a wrong way being suggested.

Lastly, let me say this. If there is an idea that something more has to be done by way of improving these practices, if there is any other thing based on experience which will lead us to an improvement, which will show that there is some kind of rectification required which can be done, we would all be ready for it, we would welcome it. Let us sit down and discuss it. Let us not fling words at one another. It is a question of sitting down quietly and discussing things and coming to a conclusion, because we are all anxious and as much interested as anyone else, as earnest as anyone can be, that this country should continue to have a system which, good as it is, should be better, if it is possible to make it better.

There is no basis for this Resolution and I oppose it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am amazed at the arguments advanced by the Home Minister. It is astounding to hear him say that if for three months, the Ministers resign and there is President's/Governor's rule, it is the end of democracy. Is it not under democratic procedure that we have Governor's rule in Kerala and Punjab? Does not our Constitution provide for it? If there is President's or Governor's rule, can it be called anti-democratic? What is the suggestion here?

If this Government and this party has failed for four years and nine months to carry out its election promises, does he feel that within three months he will be able to do that? What is suggested here is not designed to create chaos in regard to defence or any other matter. It is nothing of the kind. The whole machinery of Government exists and continues; the government apparatus continues to function. Does he by any implication—I will be sorry to hear that—suggest that the President is anti-democratic and his administration will be anti-democratic? After all, the President is the head of our democratic State.

Therefore, this is a lame argument to advance. He has advanced it because he has no other argument, and in the process he has cast aspersions on the head of our democratic State. To say that if for three months the President takes over the administration, it will be the end of democracy, negation of it, is nothing but casting aspersions on the President.

Shri Nanda: Then why not for five years?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am really sorry to hear this argument from him.

He should have appreciated the idea I have suggested. As regards the argument that it is not provided for in other countries, I have cited the instance of England. Mr. Attlee was the Prime Minister. He has fought elections. Can Shri Nanda cite a single instance like that in our country? Mr. Attlee did not use the official machinery in the elections when he was Prime Minister? He used to go for election campaigns with no officers accompanying him, with no government cars and no government staff. His wife used to drive him in their car to election meetings. On the other hand,

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

is use of government machinery unknown here? Take my own personal experience. During the last election Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minster. He addressed three meetings in my constituency; everything was done by government servants and the government organisation. I wrote to him telling what was happening. He wrote back to me, 'Is that happening? I do not know. I will write to them and say that these things should not be done'. Of course, the government machinery as such did not do it; but the contractors of the Government did the work. That is how things go on. Can anyone deny these things?

So it is no use closing our eyes to what is happening. It is a fact which has to be admitted that in this country the government machinery is being used, misused and abused for the purpose of vitiating the elections. We want to avoid that. Once people lose faith, let us ponder what will happen.

They say the rules are there. The aggrieved can go to the court. You had the same experience Sir. Of course in your case, the man who challenged your election withdrew the petition. But I have bitter experrience of fighting election petition. For 3½ years the case went on. I do not know how many of our common people wno have got the votes would be able to fight court cases. It is very easy to fight elections. But it is very difficult to fight election cases. Mr. Nanda says that there are rules and regulations in the Election Manual to take care of these things. I do not think he is a greater defender of democracy than are are.

What is democracy? It means giving an opportunity to the people to freely express their opinion without any inhibition or fear. It also means equal opportunities for all. Why should he be afraid of that? Mr. Nanda gave a promise to the nation that within 2 years he will be able to eradicate corruption from this country. How far he has succeeded in it, he must ask his conscience. He has been made the target of attack in his own party because he is raising the question of corruption in the administration.

I want this guarantee from him. Whenever the Prime Minister or the Chief Minsters or any Minister tour during elections, let it be made a code of conduct that no officers will accompany them and no promise or assurance will be given that such and such project would be taken up immediately. Can he give that guarantee? He is silent, because this is going to happen as it has happened in the past. Therefore, my proposal is very simple. Let us for 3 months give the people equal opportunities. I am not stating anything unconstitutional. When the Constitution provides for it, how can you say it is anti-democratic or anti-people? Unfortunately the Constitution does not vest any powers with the President to take over as I have suggested in the resolution. It is a lacuna. The Constitution-makers probably thought that in a country like ours, democracy would function nicely and there would not be such misuse of power by this party by remaining in power for a long number of years. What I suggest is a democratic process, that the Constitution should be amended.

We must establish a pattern for the future of democracy and show to the entire world that this is the way in which we preserve our democracy. For that, I thought the Home Minister will accept this resolution. But from the way he speaks, it seems he is so afraid of losing the power that he advances all sorts of flimsy arguments against it. Instead of thinking of small gains here and there, I thought the Congressmen will appreciate my resolution and accept it . But I am sorry that the Government and the members of the ruling party do not realise the importance and seriousness of this resolution, which has a great bearing on the future growth of democracy in this country.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "This House is of opinion that the Council of Ministers should resign 3 months prior to every General

Election and necessary constitutional provision should be made for President's rule during that period."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No.13] **[17·07 hrs.**

AYES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri S.
Manoharan, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Sivasankaran, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Vimala Devi, Shrimati
ishram Prasad, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chavda, Shrimati Jorahen
Das, Shri B. K.
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Parashar, Shri
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shri Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes—18; Noes—46.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any one of the next two hon. Members whose resolutions are put down for today—Shri Bibhuti Mishra or Dr. Mono Mohan Das? They are not there. Let us go to the next item of business.

17.10 hrs.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL (*contd.*)

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): The point raised by the Opposition has no substance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hashangabad): Sir, on a point of order. The Minister straightaway says that the point raised by the hon. Members has no substance. Does he know definitely and categorically the points raised by the Members in his absence?

Mr. Speaker: He will come to that. He must have been briefed by his colleagues.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But, Sir, then, you did not give us time in the morning to pinpoint the issue. You did not permit a full discussion at that time. There are two articles of the Constitution which are relevant here. I will briefly invite your attention to article 246 read with article 172 of the Constitution. Article 172 says:

> "Every Legislative Assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years....".

Now, the Punjab Assembly has not been dissolved. So, we presume that it contd.

[Shri Hrai Vishnu Kamath]

nues to be in existence and to be in force. Now, take article 246, sub-clauses (2) and (3) of that very important article, which distribute powers between the Union and the State Legislatures. Sub-clause (2) says:

"Notwithstanding anything in clause (3)" that is, clause (3) of article 246;

> "Parliament, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule."

Then, clause (3) of the same article 246 says:

> "Subject to clauses (1) and (2), the Legislature of any State has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule."

The moot point is, unlike Kerala, where the Legislature was dissolved, without any justification, without any validity, purely in the party interest, here in the Punjab the Legislature has not been dissolved, I suppose in the public interest; I do not know whether the party interest also comes into the picture; perhaps, it was done in the national interest. But, be that as it may, the State Legislature continues to be in force under article 172 and, under article 246, as long as the Legislature is there, how can an authority at the Centre constitute itself into a parallel Legislature and arrogate to itself the powers which article 246, by virtue of clauses (2) and (3), confer solely and concurrently on the State Legislature? The very title of the Bill is Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. When the Punjab State Legislature is in existence, Parliament cannot arrogate to itself that power, by this Bill, and then to delegate that power further to the President.

Therefore, the point that must be answered here by the Government is, first, whether the Punjab Legislature is or is not in existence, whether it continues to function or does not function under article 172 and, secondly, whether under article 246 this central legislature, when that legislature is in existence, can or cannot exercise the powers conferred upon that legislature by virtue of clauses (2) and (3) of article 246. He should answer both those questions. How can the Parliament at the Centre in a federal Constitution, in a federal set-up, arrogate to itself the powers of the State Legislature when that legislature is in existence and then seek to confer those powers on the President. That is the vital point at issue. I hope the Government will answer the point convincingly, if at all it can.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): This morning I raised this point and I felt fortified in my arguments after I went through the various provisions of the Constitution. It would have been much better if the Legislative Assembly had been dissloved. The power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly did vest in this Government. On account of the emergency, they could have done it. But they, in their wisdom, thought that the Legislative Assembly need not be dissolved. They have to keep on bribing the various legislators; they must pay them and keep them satisfied. Therefore, the Legislative Assembly continues. But the Ministers do not remain in office. The Ministers are out of the picture; but the Legislators are still there. The Ministers also will receive the salaries of the legislators, as provided in the law.

Under article 172 there is no power to reduce the period of the legislature. If the proclamation of emergency is in operation, the period of the legislature can be extended by Parliament, but there is no provision for curtailing the period of the legislature.

If the legislature is there, it can be extended but the period of the Legislature cannot be curtailed.

Under those circumstances, read with article 246, one fails to find how any law can be made by virtue of a Bill that is

being presented to the House that this House shall legislate for the Punjab State. Punjab State is there; Punjab Legislature is there; only the ministers or Government is not there. The Legislature does exist.

Mr. Speaker: Would he kindly look to article 356 (1) (b)?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The various articles do not harmonise well. There is some lacuna in the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: That reads :—

> "If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation—
>
> (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State....other than the Legislature of the State;
>
> (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;"

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The legislature should be dissolved.

Shri U. M Trivedi: That very thing assumes that the Legislature will not exist. I am at one with you; there is no dispute once the Legislature is dissolved.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see what the Minister has to say.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We never raised it at the time of Kerala or Orissa.

Shri G S. Pathak: I support the Government case on two grounds, one on interpretation of the Constitution and the second on the practice of this Parliament.

I may inform the House that the first Proclamation, which was issued in relation to Punjab, had the same situation as we find today, namely, the Legislature was not dissolved and yet an Act, similar to the Bill which is before this House, was passed.

To take up first the question of interpretation, article 246 which has been referred to deals with the distribution of powers. That is the heading of that chapter. Parliament shall have power to make laws with respect to certain subject matters in lists I and III and the State Legislature shall have power to make laws with respect to Lists II and III. This article relates to the question of distribution of powers; it does not relate to the competence of the legislature in all circumstances. When there is competition between the two, whether Parliament would make a law or the State Legislature would make a law, you will have to take recourse to article 246 to see what is the distribution of powers.

This Proclamation is under article 356. It is a special provision which enables the President to suspend or override any part of the Constitution relating to legislature and other relevant matters. Now, I will read to you the relevant parts of articles 356 and 357.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You have committed one mistake so you must commit another.

Mr. Speaker: And that always in respect of Punjab.

Shri G. S. Pathak: It reads—I will omit the unnecessary parts—

> "....the President may by Proclamation—
>
> • • • •
>
> (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;"

You have read the expression "power to make laws". Legislature has got the power to make laws....Article 356, clause (1) (b) has drawn a distinction between the legislature and "power to make laws" or "powers of the Legislature".

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

It is only the powers in respect of which the Proclamation may be made. Article 356 (b) does not say that the Legislature of the State shall be dissolved.

Then, article 356 (c) says:

> "make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Constitution relating to any body or authority in the State;"

Therefore, article 356 gives power to the President by Proclamation to suspend in respect of the Legislature which is an authority any provisions relating to that Legislature and it will depend upon the circumstances, upon the convenience, upon the necessity, upon the requirements of each particular case. There may be a case where the Proclamation, which is of a temporary character, may continue or may be expected to continue for a short period. In that case, it is open to the President to say, "I shall not dissolve the Legislature; I shall only suspend that article of the Constitution or those articles of the Constitution which concern the legislative business of the Legislature of the State" so that after the short duration, it may not be necessary to have a fresh election. Here, the Legislature continues but the powers of the Legislature have been taken away from the Legislature so that after the short period, the powers may be revived and this Proclamation may be revoked. There is power for revocation of the Proclamation in clause (2) of article 356.

Then, you may kindly read it with sub-clause (a) of article 357 which says:

> "Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent—
>
> (a) for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws...."

Now, under this, either the Parliament may do it or under the authority of the Parliament, which is the case applicable to the present case, namely, that the Parliament shall authorise the President to exercise the powers of the Legislature of the State to make laws. Why is it that the Constitution makers did not say, "dissolve Legislature" Why are they talking of the powers of the Legislature and not the Legislature itself, not the extinction of the Legislature or the dissolution of the Legislature? The reason is that discretion is given to the President to decide whether the Legislature shall continue to exist and only it shall be deprived of the powers of legislating which belonged to it. It is for this reason that articles 356 and 357 talk of the powers and the discretion is given to the President under sub-clause (c) of article 356, whether the entire powers of legislation have to be taken away from the Legislature of the State which has been done in the present case. All the other articles which relate to the existence of the Legislature, which relate to the existence of the membership and so on continue. Supposing, in the case of reorganisation, it is decided that there should be some interim provision before the General Elections, how could that object be effectuated if the Legislature itself had been dissolved. That would have necessitated during the short period another election.

Therefore, it is for this reason that discretion is given to the President to decide whether the Legislature itself will be dissolved, that is to say, those Articles which concern the continuance of the Legislature shall be suspended or only those Articles shall be suspended which concern the carrying on of the legislative business of the Legislature, the Legislature continuing. The Articles of the Constitution which relate to the business of the Legislature have been suspended. That is the position.

The Act which was passed and which is similar to the present Act, is Act No. 46

of 1951. The Proclamation that was made was in the year 1951; in the Proclamation which is dated the 20th June 1951, the provisions relating to the existence of the Legislature are not touched; they have not suspended it. It is stated that, while this Proclamation is in force, it shall, notwithstanding anything in any law relating to elections, be unnecessary for an election to be held for the purpose of filling any casual vacancy in the Legislative Assembly of the State. This pre-supposes that the Legislative Assembly continues. There may be a casual vacancy and they say that it shall not be necessary to fill it. These words would be meaningless if the Legislature had discontinued. Therefore, both on the interpretation of the Constitution on the practical aspects of the matter as well as on the precedent, there is no reason to say that this Bill cannot be introduced.

Mr. Speaker: Now the question is: *(Interruptions)*.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You will give me only two minutes. I will not take long. *(Interruptions)*.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be debated indefinitely like this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As a matter of fact, under Rule 76....

Mr. Speaker: May be; I have allowed the debate....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The Law Minister has put his case in a particular manner which happens to be very provocative, provocative of controversy and thought. I am merely submitting. I know that you have to give the final word.

Mr. Speaker: I am not giving any final word.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That is the difficulty. On what appears to us—maybe we are very perverse—to be blatantly against the Constitutional provisions, merely because you do not take that much authority in your hands and leave it to the Supreme Court to decide, have we to listen to this kind of rigmarole, which does not make any sense?

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is that, if I just give a decision and then some one takes it to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court differs from me, that would be an awkward position; that would be something that should not be liked. Therefore, in regard to whatever can go to the Supreme Court, it is better that the Speaker does not take any decision at all.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We want our Speaker also to decide.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Even though the Speaker is a highly talented and legally trained person, the Parliament is a body, generally speaking, of laymen and the Supreme Court in the case of written Constitution has the right of declaring a particular legislation unconstitutional Because it is very conceivable, and not unlikely by any means, that Parliament, in spite of its being guided by a Speaker of the highest legal eminence might take a laymen's view of the situation the provision is there. Therefore, the Parliament should have the courage from time to time to lay down the law. I mean you are there.

Mr. Speaker: The Parliament—all the members—must lay down the law and not the Speaker. Even the laymen, after hearing the legal luminarise can make up their mind.

Now the question is:....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. Minus the Rajya Sabha members, there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung....

Now there is quorum.

The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: I introduce the Bill.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 22, 1966/ Sravana 31, 1888 (Saka).

© MGIPND—LINO—1390 L.S.—2-11-66—970